The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3388. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE JAMES RIVER.

A Successful Expedition to the Other Side.

Destruction of the Houses and Woods which have Sheltered the Rebels.

Gen. Halleck's Instructions to Gen. McClellan.

WAR TO BE MADE IN EARNEST.

The Army of the Potomac Ready for Heavy Blows.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Aug. 2.

Six hundred troops crossed the river, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of destroying the houses and woods on the opposite shore, which had afforded protection to the rebels. Everything in the shape of a dwelling was burnt. This was the point from which the rebels shelled our shipping and encampment the night before. The affair was successfully accomplished, without the loss of a man.

The gunboats, this morning, are engaged in shelling the shore and houses down the river.

Five men were killed by the enemy's shells, night before last, and two wounded.

GEN. HALLECK'S INSTRUCTIONS.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post* sends that paper the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 2.

Gen. Halleck has sent positive orders to Gen. McClellan to impress all the negroes within his reach, and to ask no questions whether they are slave or free.

Gen. Halleck, in sending this order, reminded Gen. McClellan that military officers have no right to recognize the local laws of the States in rebellion.

He further orders him to seize every article of rebel property that can be made useful for the service of our army.

WHAT AN OFFICER WRITES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 2.

An officer, writing from Harrison's Landing to a gentleman in Washington, says:

"All is quiet on the James River.

One corps after another is being reviewed by Gen. McClellan, and the troops make a very fine appearance. The soldiers are in good spirits, and will be ready to deal heavy blows when called upon to strike the enemy.

If the New-England, the Middle States and the Great West will only do their duty now, this wicked rebellion will be crushed forever. God grant that the call for more men may not be in vain."

REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Washington Star.

NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

I have the following information of affairs in Dixie. The Confederate wounded at the battles of Richmond have not only filled all the hospitals in that city, but have been distributed at points all along the line of the railroad, as far as Staunton. Some 3,000 wounded are at Greenwood, between Charlotteville and Staunton. This road is picketed by Stuart's and Ashby's Cavalry. The latter is under command of Col. Robinson, whose headquarters are at Harrisonburgh.

The Southern States have been drained of rebel soldiers to swell their army in Virginia. Gen. Holmes, with 15,000 men, was taken from Goldsboro, and Gen. Lawton, with 2,000 men, has been withdrawn from Savannah, and sent to reinforce Jackson.

The only men drawn from Beauregard's army of the West for the defence of Richmond were the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Alabama Regiments, which were stationed at Chattanooga. They are now attached to Taliaferro's "Stonewall Brigade," late Jackson's immediate command.

Beauregard is in disgrace, and it is even reported in Richmond that he has shown signs of insanity.

The enemy's force on the south side of James River consisted of two divisions of 15,000 men each, under Gens. Holmes and Anderson, who takes the place of Huger. Within a few days, however, there have been indications of movements across the river, altering the *status* of the rebel force there, doubtless.

The rebels boast of their ability to sweep our fleet from James River with their recently constructed gunboats, rams, &c. The obstructions in James River extend for some two or three miles, but a tortuous channel has been left for the passage out of their flotilla. It seems they are not quite ready, however, to come out, the *Merrimac No.* 2 not yet having received her armor and armament. She is a small affair compared to the original *Merrimac*, draws but seven or eight feet water, and is capable of being manœuvred with considerable ease, according to report. She is to carry six guns, two on a side, one in the bow and one in the stern.

In many respects she is modeled after the *Merrimac No.* 1, but her roof is steeper, and her iron plating is to extend under water.

It is thought that the movement of the rebel fleet, when it appears, will be a part of an extended offensive movement on the part of the rebel forces hereabout. They will find the army of the Potomac "up and dressed" to receive them whenever they venture the experiment.

ORDERS BY GEN. KEARNEY.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,
CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, July 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27.—Brave comrades, as one of your Generals who has shared in your perils, so I sympathize in your cheers for victory when'l pass. The name of this division is marked. Southern records are full of you. In attack, you have driven them; when assailed, you have repulsed them. Be it so to the end. New regiments, we give you a name; engraft on it fresh laurels.

Comrades in battle, let our greeting be a cry of defiance to the foe; after the fight, one greeting of victory for ourselves. This done, remember that, like yourselves, I have my duties of labor in which I must move unobserved, as a true brother in hand and heart of this, our Warrior Division Family. Success attend you.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Kearney, commanding Third Division.

(Signed) ALEX. MOORE, A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
THIRD ARMY CORPS, July 7, 1862.

ORDERS No. 97.—The Brigadier-General commanding Division takes great pleasure in the kind receptions given him whenever he presents himself among the men of his command, but prefers in ordinary times to be allowed to pass quietly and unobserved. Immediately after a battle he has no objection to a few hearty cheers.

Commanders of regiments will please inform the men of the General's request.

(Signed) ALEX. MOORE, A. A. A. G.

A MODEL STANDARD-BEARER.

HOW THE COLORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY SECOND WERE KEPT FROM THE ENEMY.

From the Newark Advertiser, July 31.

Corporal James Marshall, of Company G, Second New-Jersey Regiment, bearer of the colors in the late battle, presented to the regiment by the State, has recently been released from Richmond by the rebels, and is now in St. Luke's Hospital, New-York. He makes the following interesting statement:

"When the regiment was ordered to fall back at the battle of Gaines' Mill, he saw that he must either be taken prisoner or desert the colors. Preferring the former to the latter, he, with Corp. Manvel, of Company I, and Jessie Conover, of Company K, who stood by him, tore them from the staff, and waved them toward one of our batteries, which was throwing shot and shell near them, rendering their position exceedingly dangerous between the fires—that of the rebels in front and our forces in the rear. He at first determined to wrap the colors around his body, but on consultation with the others, it was thought they might be found there if the rebels should search his person. He then determined to bury them; and, winding them into a ball, they stamped the mass into the marshy ground till nothing could be seen of them. Corp. Marshall says he can go to the place again, if he should have an opportunity soon, but is confident that the rebels cannot find them. Of course, if they remain in the ooze of the marsh long, they will be damaged so as to be useless; but in any event, *the enemy did not and will not get them.*

After performing this act they laid down, and just then Marshal had his thumb shot off. Conover was struck with a spent ball, which did no injury. Marshall escaped unharmed. By this time the rebels came up and captured them, and in a few minutes more to their utter surprise they saw Sergeant Lewis, familiarly known as "Gun" Baldwin, a member of Company K, and brother of Dr. Milton Baldwin, with characteristic self-possession, coming from a ravine all alone. Marshall said, "Where did you come from?" Gun replied, "From out here. I told you I would always stick to the colors, didn't I, and here I am."

The four—Marshall, Conover, Manvel and Baldwin—remained on the battle-field all night, and were well treated, particularly by Capt. Blackwell of the Fifth Alabama regiment, who gave them coffee and tea. The next day they were taken to Richmond, and here, Marshall being wounded, was separated from the others. They were, however, all confined in Libby's tobacco warehouse, which he describes as a very filthy place, infested with vermin.

The others were taken to Belle Island, and were there at the last accounts. Concerning the fate of the others, who have not been heard from, Marshall knows but little, the opportunity for getting intelligence being very limited, as all was confusion after the battle.

Soldier Life at Harrison's Landing.

Extract from a private letter dated,

HARRISON'S LANDING, Sunday, July 20.

DEAR FATHER: We have been quietly bivouacked here for eight or nine days, so that every thing is coming right again. We were all dreadfully pulled down by the fatigue of the marches, and lost everything in the shape of clothing but what we stood in, but that is now being attended to, and we shall soon come out as bright as new pins.

Our regiment went into the fight of June 27, 538 strong. We lost 120 that day, a very large percentage, and on the 1st of July, 88 more, so that we can now muster only 330 men for duty out of over 1000, we had when we left Upton's Hill a little over three months ago. However, what are left are full of fight, and determined that the Twelfth shall make its mark.

One afternoon we were ordered up to support one of our batteries that we had just got to the top of a hill. A masked battery opened upon us, at nearly point-blank distance. We were ordered to lie down, which we did immediately. While the shot and shell were whizzing fearfully over us, it became necessary to change our front, and in executing the necessary evolutions the men became a little unsteady. In a moment our Captain (Huson) called the company to "attention," and coolly commenced to go through the manual of arms. Just then Maj. Barnum rode up and saw what we were doing to the music of the enemy's shot and shells. He was so delighted, that he clapped our Captain on the back, and swore that he was "blood," and we also were all "blood."

We were mighty glad to get down again, though luckily no one was hurt; and in a very few minutes one of our batteries coming into position, knocked that of the rebels into a cocked hat, dismounting three of their guns.

We have been very quiet here since the 4th. Our camp is just within the edge of a wood, and bounded by a creek, in which I take my morning bath about daybreak, for if I put it off later, I am rather crowded. In front of us is a plain extending to the James River, about a mile distant, and now quite full of vessels, from gunboats, including the famous *Monitor*, to fishingsmacks. So we are very pleasantly situated.

The weather is decidedly torrid in its character, but the nights are cool, so there is no difficulty about sleeping. We have had several tremendous thunder-storms—the most terrific I ever saw; but, "laws!" I don't mind them a bit. This is the place to acquire an insensibility to all noise and nervousness.

We have been very anxious about our Major, than whom a braver man does not live. His conduct in the field was the remark of every one, from the General of Division to the drummer-boy. He was severely wounded during the action, and reported and believed to be dead, but was taken prisoner and turned up at Richmond. He arrived yesterday morning, having been exchanged. He is still very low, and will be sent home to Syracuse as soon as possible. We shall hope and pray for his recovery. With love to all at home, I am your affectionate son, M.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Startling News from the New-York Papers—The Actual Situation—The Appearance of the Rebel Iron-Clads in the James River—Preparations to Meet Them—History Corrected, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

OLD POINT, Friday, Aug. 1, 1862.

We have been in a considerable state of excitement all day—not so much from what we know here about ourselves, as from what we read in the New-York papers. "Scare at Norfolk"—"Apprehended Attack from the Rebel Jackson"—"Suffolk in Danger," &c., are very big-sounding heads, that, in all probability, cause more commotion in Gotham than they do at Fortress Monroe. Still, where there is so much smoke, there must be fire; and, although there is very little "scare" discoverable in these regions, everything is denoting that we are on the eve of some great event.

What news may arrive before I even close this letter, it is impossible to foretell; but, up to the present moment, the following may be considered reliable, as I got it from a personal friend, an officer belonging to one of the gunboats of our James River flotilla.

The fleet were all day yesterday, Thursday, expecting an attack. The rebels, had, on the previous day been seen approaching, as a reconnoissance in force. The funnels of six vessels were distinctly visible, and among these vessels were known to be the *Merrimac No.* 2, (or, more properly, the Nansemond Ram,) and the *Jamestown*, an iron-clad boat. The names of the other four I did not ascertain. The gallant Capt. Rodgers, commander of the *Galena*, being in advance, was the first to see the enemy coming. He at once signaled the whole fleet, which were in immediate readiness for action, but the rebels, after having, as it were, taken a measure of the battle scene, cleared off, but when to return nobody could tell.

A rumor is current here to-day, and really we almost live upon rumors, that heavy firing was heard up the James River last night and early this morning, (from 11 P. M. to 2 A. M.) in the direction of our fleet. This is said to come through a boat that arrived here this morning from Jamestown Island. What this firing could mean is what we are anxiously waiting to know, and of which the James River male boat will porbably inform us to tell you, if she gets here before this is dispatched.

My informant—himself a naval officer—assures me that we are fully prepared for any onslaught the rebels may attempt. Our sea boys are in the best spirits imaginable, burning to distinguish themselves, and they are directed by a master spirit, who goes straight at what he thinks the point of duty. Already has his influence been felt in the rigid discipline of the fleet. Before Commodore Wilkes assumed command, I am assured that it was quite a common thing for rebel officers, under a flag of truce, to be entertained on board our war vessels; but this imprudent practice is now entirely stopped, as no one is allowed to visit a man-of-war without a pass from the Flagship.

The general impression among those qualified to judge, is, that the design of the rebels is to engage our gunboats in action, simultaneously with an attack upon our land forces. They can encounter our men on land, but they have a perfect horror of gunboats. If they have such an aversion of those already on hand, what will they feel when they see them joined by Porter's bulldogs, which are already poking their black muzzles about the Roads here, in numbers far more agreeable to us than to the traitors for whom they are in search.

Talking of naval matters, a fact came to my knowledge to-day, which should, in common justice, be made public, even though it comes somewhat late. While I would be the last man to pen a syllable detracting from the just fame of that gallant Commander, who immortalized himself on board the *Cumberland*—Lieut. (now Captain) Morris—it is only fair to state that a speech hitherto attributed to that heroic officer, was really uttered by another brave officer under his command, but whose name, strange to say, has never yet been heard of in public—I mean M. S. Stuyvesant, master on board the ill-fated *Cumberland*, in her deadly and terrific struggle with the *Merrimac*. When this brave man was below, wading knee-deep in blood and mangled human bodies, Lieut. Morris—seeing that his brave fellows had already done all that mortals could do—that the encounter was less a conflict than a terrific butchery, and that it was utterly impossible to save his vessel already fast sinking—went up to Stuyvesant, still working as coolly and steadily as though it were field practice, and familiarly asked him what he would do in such an extremity. "NEVER SURRENDER, SIR, WHILE A PLANK REMAINS!" was the immortal reply. This noble young sailor—only 21 years of age—is now master on board the *Housatonic*, at Boston—(the same position he held on board the *Cumberland* and *Port Royal*.) He has never been promoted—his only badge of honor is a wounded arm—and, until now, I do not believe his name has even appeared in public. These are the kind of men that our rulers should seek out for rewards—if Republics be not justly amenable to the charge of being ungrateful; and I believe that if the hitherto-neglected merits of M. S. Stuyvesant be fairly investigated, his gallant Commander would be the first to corroborate all that is here advanced in his favor.

One hundred and fifty recruits of the Seventeenth (Me.) Regiment, have just arrived by the *Adelaide*, and gone up to join their brethren in arms. Thousands more such men would be gladly welcomed, for a finer set of soldiers are seldom met with. Among the distinguished arrivals, this morning and yesterday, were Gen. Burnside, Commodore Wilkes and Gen. Seymour. The two former were immediately off again to their destination.

Four o'clock, P. M.—The mail boat is in from the James River, and partially corroborates the rumors we heard. The rebels, opposite Harrison's Landing, opened their batteries upon us last night, and brisk firing was kept up on both sides from 12¼ P. M. to 1:20 A. M. Our gunboats, which were busy on the look out for Merrimac & Co. at once hurried up to the rescue, but the enemy had been already silenced by the Parrot guns of our newly-mounted battery. The *Tucker* and other boats were struck, but not materially injured, and the accounts of our loss are extremely vague—some saying only four, others asserting as many as 20.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 1.

It is rumored and believed here that the new *Merrimac* has come down the river as far as Fort Darling, and that she is hourly expected to make the attempt to come further down. And one thing is authentic, all of the National gunboats have passed up beyond Harrison's Landing, and not one in sight at that place is on the river this side.

A detachment of infantry and cavalry, from Gen. McClellan's army, made a reconnoissance down the Chickahominy, through Diascund, and came on toward Williamsburgh, till they met our pickets, and then returned, after reporting to Fortress Monroe by telegraph, that in their reconnoissance they had seen nothing of the enemy. Their returning to Harrison's Landing we will probably hear nothing of until to-morrow, on arrival of the mailboat from that place.

LATER.—The mail boat from Harrison's Landing arrived at Fortress Monroe at 2¾ this P. M., and the monotony of "no news" is finally broken.

Last night between 12 and 1 o'clock the rebels opened fire on the centre of Gen. McClellan's Army, which continued for about an hour and a half from four rebel batteries of flying artillery opposite the Landing—some above and some below. They threw shell of six and twelve pounds, round and conical, and not one-third of them exploded. The firing was intended no doubt for our camps, but many of the shot fell short, and thereby did some little mischief to the shipping which was lying at the Landing and at anchor in the river, as the shells passed over the thickest of the vessels. Several vessels and steamers were struck by fragments of shells, but no one harmed on them.

It is reported that nine of our men were killed and only three wounded. It being in the dead of night, and our army expecting an attack in front, caused some delay before our guns opened fire—some half an hour to an hour—when our siege guns were brought to bear upon them, and in less than forty minutes the rebels were silenced. The firing was very brisk while it continued. Many of the rebel shells were thrown over among our camps, but did not explode. All the explosions which took place exploded much short of the camps, and this accounts for so few being injured.

It is thought that the motive of the rebels in this action was to draw the Federal gunboats down the river, to enable their boats, the *New Merrimac, &c.*, to pass out. The rebels, it is estimated, threw over five hundred shells, which lay, this morning, scattered profusely over the field, and some lodged in the masts of vessels.

All that is known of the fate of the rebels is that they fled, and this morning the trees where they had their batteries presented a shattered appearance, and many were cut completely down. We could learn nothing more of the *New Merrimac* than has been already reported, and have heard nothing to contradict the statements already published.

There was one National gunboat near the landing, which opened fire immediately on the enemy, but they did not appear to notice it, as they were so intent on shelling our camps.

If the rebels' motive was to draw our gunboats down the river, they were most unsuccessful in their efforts, for not a single gunboat made its appearance save the one already there in the right spot, which shows they have better business on hand to attend to.

GEN. BURNSIDE ON RESIGNATIONS.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
OLD POINT COMFORT, July 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2.—The Commanding General calls attention to the occasional resignation of officers from caprice or fancied wrongs. This practice, so prejudicial to the service, and so destructive to the self-respect of the officer who indulges in it, *must cease at once.*

The country's right to the services of an officer, who has voluntarily tendered her his aid in this hour of trial, cannot be violated without the strongest reasons; and flimsy excuses offered, while his brothers are daily expecting orders to march against the enemy, *will not be accepted*, and will remain only as a *record of disgrace* against him as one who, from an unworthy personal motive, is willing to commit moral *treason.*

The resignations must be accompanied by a surgeon's certificate of incapacity, or a statement from the commanding officer, that the discharge solicited will be *an advantage* to the service.

By command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.
Lewis Richmond, Ass. Adj.-General.

BOMBARDMENT OF VICKSBURGH.

CAIRO, Saturday, Aug. 2.

The Grenada *Appeal*, of the 28th ult., says that the Federals have abandoned the idea of taking Vicksburgh by water, and that they are now evidently awaiting the coöperation of their land forces.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, July 31.

The gunboat *Carondelet* arrived yesterday from Vicksburgh, but brings no later news.

Precautionary Measures in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Aug. 1.

Gen. Boyle has issued an order prohibiting the sale of contraband articles, such as guns, ammunition and medicines in packages, unless the purchaser first gets a permit from headquarters.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

No Enemy in Force This Side of Gordonsville.

Strong Intrenchments Being Constructed There by the Rebels.

OUR TROOPS IN THE BEST OF SPIRITS.

WATERLOO, Va., Saturday, Aug. 2.

Intelligence from Culpepper says that scouting parties go out daily, and occasionally bring in rebel scouts.

No enemy in force has been discovered this side of Gordonsville. It is supposed that strong intrenchments are being constructed at that place by the rebels.

Our troops are in such high spirits and so confident of complete success that they say they can defeat whatever rebel forces may be there collected.

Major-Gen. Pope, on his way hither, was received with most enthusiastic cheers by our troops, whom he reviewed, complimenting them on their splendid appearance and the perfection of their drill.

Desertion has been much checked within the last few days by the stringent orders of Gen. Pope.

Several deserters having been found guilty, are sentenced to be branded and drummed out of the army.

At present everything is quiet in front of our advance.

Some members of the Ninth Regiment, New-York State Militia, have issued a newspaper called the *New-York Ninth*, which is devoted to the dissemination of Union principles in this benighted region.

AFFAIRS AT LITTLE WASHINGTON.

CAMP NEAR LITTLE WASHINGTON, Monday, July 28.

The present location of Gen. Banks' Corps, and the favorable change of weather have greatly reduced the sick lists of the several regiments composing the command, except the Sixtieth New-York. The mortality in this regiment has been great for several days past.

Nothing can exceed the beauty of the scenery in this region. The village of Washington is situated at the head of a valley, at the foot of the Blue Ridge, and environed with lofty spurs of the same mountains, covered with dense timber. The valley extends north and south several miles, and the divide of the valley has been selected as the camping-ground. Excellent water is abundant, running on both sides, fresh from the mountain springs.

In the election for delegates to the Richmond Convention, this county gave over 400 majority, in a vote of less than 900, for a Union candidate. It is fair to suppose, and intercourse with prominent men induces the belief, that the oath of allegiance will generally be taken by an equal number, without reluctance, provided they feel assured of our power and intention to protect them against secession tyranny. In almost every instance, our troops have been kindly treated by the inhabitants, and the sick who found their way to farm-houses have been well nursed and provided for.

Last Wednesday, about fifty guerrillas intercepted and captured a regimental train and two sutler wagons belonging to this corps, between Front Royal and Winchester. The train was escorted by twenty cavalrymen, who made their escape. The next day a force was sent to the spot, when the wagons and nearly all of their contents were recovered, but the horses had been secured by the enemy. Since Middletown was evacuated by our forces, it has been a kind of rendezvous for small roving bands of guerrillas, but no large force has been seen in that neighborhood. The mountain gorges and ravines between Thornton's Gap, west of here, to Chester Gap, near Front Royal, are known to harbor large numbers of this class; they, however, are never seen but in scattering parties of twos, fives, &c.

On the 25th, two of Gen. A. S. Williams' cavalry escort went two and a half miles from Washington on a mountain road to procure mess supplies. They stopped at a farm-house and procured dinner, which they paid for. The proprietor urged them to stay longer, as he seldom went from home to hear the news. On leaving, when a few steps from the house, they were fired on by guerrillas concealed in the shrubbery. Both were wounded, and one horse was killed. By freely using their revolvers, they made their escape. On examining the wounded men, a ball, which had passed through the lower part of the back of one, was found in his boot, and fitted the bore of a discharged pistol found upon a guerrilla who was captured the next day by Capt. Dennison, of the escort.

Gen. Hatch's Cavalry Brigade is actively scouring the whole country from the enemy's lines to this point, not meeting with any large forces. He, however, makes it too hot for spies and guerrillas, many of whom are frequently captured, and consigned to the charge of Col. Batchelder, Provost Marshal of this corps. It is the general expression that a considerable addition to our cavalry is required to perform a similar duty between here and Winchester, as well as around Front Royal and Strasburgh.

Yesterday a grand review and field exercise, by combined divisions of the Second Army Corps, took place here. The drill, appearance and discipline of the troops, were highly creditable; but the hitherto scattered conditions of the divisions and brigades having rendered corps operations impossible, there appears great margin for improvement in evolutions "*en masse.*" These reviews will be repeated whenever practicable. Gen. Banks commanded the whole in person. The artillery, of no inconsiderable strength, was the object of universal admiration. A feature of the day was repeated charges by cavalry upon the infantry squares, dashing straight up to the bayonet points, and on one occasion breaking one of the squares and getting inside. Without the least confusion, the rear rank of the square faced inward, charged, and took the cavalry prisoners. Tents, which were so burdensome on the march, have been entirely dispensed with, except for officers' use, and the light shelter tent, which each soldier carries, has been substituted.

Some grumbling at first marked the change, but now all appear satisfied and comfortable. What is now most desired is the order, "Forward, march!"

The orders of Gen. Pope, relative to oaths of allegiance and withholding guard over private property, are well received. Those officers, if there be any such, who cannot restrain the depredatory spirits in their command, are unworthy the places they hold. Justice to the loyal citizens and the Government requires that no property shall be wantonly destroyed, as has frequently been done without detection and punishment to the perpetrators. By placing the responsibility on commanders, it is believed these instances will be much lessened.

Another evil exists to a great extent in the army of Virginia. I allude to the purchase and procuring (through itinerent traders and city hucksters) every denomination of spurious paper and broken bank notes, as well as *fac simile* notes of the "Confederacy," and passing them indiscriminately upon the unsuspecting inhabitants; poor as well as rich, old and young, male and female. Your correspondent is cognizant of several instances where this has been perpetrated in return for kind nursing by poor, aged women. Unless this system is checked, will not the whole country be overrun by hordes of counterfeiters and swindlers on the close of the war?

A SPEECH FROM GEN. BANKS.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* gives the following sketch of a speech made by Maj.-Gen. Banks on the occasion of his recent visit to the camps at Warrenton. The correspondent writes:

"He said our long and useless marches were at an end, and now, although we had long been kept idle, as far as active fighting was concerned, Gen. Pope would keep us busy, by leading us on, and that shortly. Said he, 'I have been invited to speak in Faneuil Hall, before a large meeting to be held there. But oh! how much more effectual than all I can do would it be to have you there, and let them hear from you your experience, and to look upon you, the heroes of a year's service. Don't let a mail, nor a letter in a mail, go out from this camp without an appeal to every true son of Massachusetts to come out here and reinforce the Army of the Potomac, so that every fallen comrade and brother may be avenged, and that this unholy rebellion may be crushed out.' It seemed to me, then, that if they would only give me a furlough to Boston, where I could call a meeting, and by relating to them my year's experience in the army, I would beg and entreat of them to come, by all they held sacred, to 'go to the war'—urge them, for the sake of home and loved ones, to go forth and defend them to the last. I don't see where the manhood of Massachusetts is? Why don't they come? How can they stay at home?

I entreat of all of you that can bear a musket, *come*. Come for the sake of those brave ones in front of Richmond, who are fighting twice their number—come for the sake of the Union, that the efforts and sacrifices of the past year may not have been in vain, but by their help may be speedily crowned with success. I say if Massachusetts has to draft for troops, they ought to gather all that are able and won't come, together, and drive them from the land and the benefits of a Republican Government, or else be sent South and shot as *cowards*. I don't know but this is talking too strong, but I mean it, every word of it; and a young man that can come and won't come is a man too low—too mean to despise. A rebel is an angel beside him.

IMPORTANT FROM KEY WEST.

Labors of the Admiralty Court—Fresh Prizes—Activity of the British Naval Officers in Port to Get Them Released—Health of the Island—The New Coal Depot, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sunday, July 27, 1862.

Our Admiralty Court, presided over by Judge Wm. Marvin, is and has been intensely occupied with the large number of prize cases that have been brought in here, involving a very large amount of property and some very delicate and important points of international law. Capt. Cornelius Curtis, an old and loyal citizen, has just been appointed a Prize Commissioner by the Court, and is already actively at work, and, in conjunction with Mr. Geo. D. Allen the old Commissioner, will carry through the press of business. There is now before this Court the case of the English steamer *Adela*, which has excited more than ordinary attention from many circumstances attending. In the first place, when brought in by the steamer *Quaker City*, there were in port the English war steamers *Rinaldo* and *Landrail*, and immediately after there arrived their consort, the *Petrel*. Very naturally, the officers of these ships interested themselves in the case of their countrymen, and were particularly active in aiding and assisting him in efforts to obtain the release of his vessel. Much scheming, and planning and figuring had been apparent between them and the Captain of the *Adela* and his counsel. All the papers in the case were of course passed into the possession of the Court, where they were duly cared for, and, strangely enough, on the evening of the 24th, some of these papers, with the British Post-office seal still unbroken, were purloined from the Clerk's Office by some as yet unknown hand, and disappeared. The mate of the *Adela* is missing, and is supposed to have gone in one of the English war vessels, all of whom have left—the *Rinaldo* and *Landrail* on the 22d, the *Petrel* 24th. The examinations in the case are still progressing, and we hope that the absence of the purloined papers will not rob the prosecuting party of the means of condemnation. There is no doubt but this steamer was bound to Nassau for a completion of her cargo, and thence to attempt to run our blockade of the Southern coast, and the only apprehension is, she may be rescued by stealing the papers that were evidence of that fact.

The United States steamer *Mercedita*, Capt. Stellwagon, after a short cruise on the Bahamas, returned into port on the 20th, having captured two schooners, one the *Victoria*, with 140 bales of cotton, and the *Ida*, with an assorted cargo from Nassau, both of which are now in port awaiting adjudication.

On the 22d the United States steamer *Octarara*, Commodore Porter, left here for Fortress Monroe on her way from Vicksburgh. The mortar fleet accompanying her passed here on the 24th, having been seen by the bark *Illinois*, arriving that day.

The United States steamer *Huntsville*, Capt. Rodgers, returned on the 24th, after a short cruise on the Bahamas, with two prizes—a steamer and a schooner—both laden with cotton, nearly all Sea Island. The steamer was fallen in with about twenty miles from the Hole-in-the-Wall, and, after a sharp chase of two hours, and discharging fourteen shots at her, she surrendered as the steamer *Reliance*, from "Dixie's Land," Capt. Wm. H. Gladding, who is pretty well known as an old hand at such business, and has the grit and determination to try it again. In fact, he had combustibles ready to burn the *Reliance*, but did not have the opportunity. She is a side-wheel boat, of about 150 tons, and last from Doboy's Inlet, S. C. The schooner *Agnes*, of Nassau, was built at Key West, and long owned here as a wrecker; afterward sold to some one at Nassau, and now may again be engaged in the honorable business of wrecking. They are both good and sure prizes.

The sloop *Elizabeth* was brought in on the 25th, by Prizemaster J. W. Harley and crew, having been captured on the 5th by the gunboat *Hatteras*, near Sabine Pass, Texas, loaded with a promiscuous cargo from Havana. She also has on board a portion of the cargo of a schooner captured by the *Hatteras*, in a condition unsafe to send here.

The new naval machine-shop here, under the superintendence of Mr. McDermott, is a complete success, and now our ships coming in and needing repairs at once receive them, and are again ready for cruising with the least possible delay. There is but one objection I have heard, and that comes from the junior officers, who say that the arrangement deprives them of a pleasant visit home.

The naval coal dépôt is approaching completion, and will be a noble structure, that might far better be appropriated to naval stores, than subject the Government to a charge of some $6,000 per annum for rent of several small buildings not suited to the purpose, being at distant points and altogether too small, requiring an additional amount of clerk hire and superintendence. This building would serve admirably for the entire storage and offices, and let the coal be placed upon the open beach.

The bark *Pilgrim*, Capt. Lewis, left this port on the 24th, with a full cargo of cotton—1,200 bales—bound to New-York, to be sold on account of the captors and the Government. There is now remaining in the harbor about 2,000 bales more, awaiting the action of the Court. Nearly all of it will be condemned.

Capt. Thaurman, of the Ninetieth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, Col. Morgan commanding, will proceed home in the gunboat *Mercedita*, Capt. Steelwagon, to recruit for his regiment, which has suffered much from disease and death. Coming here with over 900, about six months since, they are now reduced to less than 700, and from the most ordinary causes, as the regiment has not been much exposed or engaged in action. The loss is, therefore, the consequent and unavoidable waste incident to war under the most favoring circumstances. Our island continues unusually healthy, with only a few cases of ordinary fevers, yielding readily to good care and treatment. F.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Conference of the Rebel Military Leaders in Richmond.

The Programme of Future Operations.

The Northern States to be Invaded at Three Points.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, July 30.

The *Bulletin*, of this morning, has the following intelligence, from authentic sources:

"Among other interesting items as to the proceedings of the rebels, we have some inkling of the subjects discussed at two conferences of all the principal rebel military leaders, held in Richmond on the 4th and 5th instant.

It is understood that they came to the conclusion that they must lose no more territory.

The defensive policy of the South thus far was strongly attacked, and Gens. Lee and Beauregard advised to invade the North from three different points, namely: from Cumberland or Williamsport into Pennsylvania; from Louisville and Cincinnati into Indiana and Ohio; and from Paducah and Cairo into Illinois.

It is alleged that the following plan of operations for the Summer campaign was agreed upon:

First—The immediate obstruction of the James River, to make it impossible for Gen. McClellan to use it as a means for communication with the Government, and for the transportation of reinforcements and army supplies.

Second—The occupation of Williamsburgh, Yorktown and the entire Peninsula.

Third—The recovery of the whole of the territory of Virginia, and the suppression of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Fourth—The recovery of New-Orleans, Memphis and the Mississippi River, and the expulsion of the Federal troops from Tennessee and Kentucky.

When these objects have been accomplished, Gens. Lee and Beauregard proposed:

Fifth—To make the Potomac and Ohio [illegible] once their bases of operations and frontier line, and transfer the seat of war from Virginia to Maryland.

Sixth—To hurl upon Washington from Richmond a column of 200,000 picked troops, and, by the capture of that city, effect the liberation of the City of Baltimore, and then invade the North from the three points above named.

By thus becoming the invaders, the rebels hope to make it necessary for us to keep at home for the defence of our cities five hundred thousand troops.

THE REBELS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

CAIRO, Friday, Aug. 1.

Letters from a rebel captured at Corinth on the 29th ult. indicate that the rebels are about to make a movement on Chattanooga and Nashville.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

ONE HUNDRED TROOPS SURROUNDED BY REBELS AT BLOOMFIELD, MO.

CAIRO, *via* CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 1.

Advices have been received by Gen. Strong from Bloomfield, Mo., that one hundred of Col. Man's command were surrounded by some five or six hundred rebels; that a sharp fight was going on, and that our troops thought they could sustain themselves until reinforcements, which have been sent from Cape Girardeau, could reach them.

REBEL RAID ON CANTON, MO.

QUINCY, Ill., Saturday, Aug. 2.

About 150 rebels, under the guerrilla Dunn, attacked Canton, Mo., sixteen miles north of this place, last night. They shot a man named Wm. Carigg, in order to get possession of some rifles stored in his warehouse. They then took possession of the rifles, and plundered all the stores in the place. After obtaining all they wanted, they left. The amount of damage done is not ascertained. Mr. Carigg is not expected to live.

THE REBELS AT BLOOMFIELD, MO.

CAIRO, Saturday, Aug. 2.

Reports from Bloomfield, Mo., state that Col. Daniels, with a force of about one hundred men, has been besieged by a large force of rebels. It is thought that Col. Daniels will be able to hold his position until reinforcements arrive.

THE GUERRILLAS IN TENNESSEE.

A RAID ON BROWNSVILLE.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, July 31.

Several gentlemen from Brownsville arrived here last evening. They bring some particulars of a rebel raid by Col. Faulkner on that place on Friday last. Every man that was there buying cotton was taken prisoner, and $120,000 worth of cotton taken from them. Four hundred bales of cotton were burned. Five hundred National cavalry arrived the same evening. The rebels fled, but were pursued, and a slight engagement took place on the Hatchie and Forked Deer Rivers. A number of rebels were captured. The ferries and bridges had been destroyed.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, July 31.

The guerrilla Jackson was at Denmark on Saturday, with 300 of his cavalry.

It is reported that the rebels under Gen. Villepigue are marching on Bolivar.

Jackson used a pontoon bridge to cross the Forked Deer River.

LATER.—Heavy cannonading was heard at Bolivar on Saturday and Sunday.

On Saturday the telegraph line was destroyed, and portions of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, at Humboldt, torn up by the rebels.

Explosion of the Steamer Commodore Perry—Loss of Life, etc.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 2.

The stern-wheel steamer *Commodore Perry*, with a heavy cargo of cotton for Toledo from the Cumberland River for Cincinnati, collapsed a flue while the passengers were at supper, at the foot of Fifth-street. Immediately afterward the steamer caught fire, and several women jumped overboard, some of whom were saved. Two or three firemen were badly scalded, and probably one or two killed. The books and papers of the boat were lost. The money was saved. The boat was owned in Pittsburgh, and insured. There were about thirty passengers on board.

The Steamer St. George.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Aug. 2.

The steamer *St. George*, from Glasgow, on the 18th of July, passed Father Point at 10:50 A. M. She has 251 passengers. She reports: Spoke on the 29th ult. the steamer *Norwegian*, six miles west of Cape Race.

CHRONICLE OF THE REBELLION.

THE EXPEDITION TO PORT ROYAL.

A Statement from Brig.-Gen. T. W. Sherman.

The Washington *Intelligencer* publishes the following interesting document:

THE PAST AND THE FUTURE—THE NEW ENERGY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

From a New-York Paper of July 25.

It will be seen, by the news of yesterday, that everything has been going wrong in the army at Port Royal. The General seems to have other matters to attend to than pushing the enemy to the wall. His forte lies in agriculture and primary education. The affairs of the army are a mere secondary consideration. It is no wonder, therefore, that the confusion which Gen. HUNTER found, on his arrival, has been rendered worse confounded. Never did any campaign terminate more ingloriously for an army, than that of the army for which a base of operations was conquered at Port Royal, by a brilliant achievement of the navy. With the exception of the capture of Fort Pulaski, the fleet has done everything and the land forces nothing.

The Government, at a great expense, fitted out a magnificent expedition to operate on the coast of South Carolina, and against the cities of Charleston and Savannah. What has been the result of this great naval and military armament? With shame and sorrow we confess that the result has been such as to cast discredit upon our army, and to dispirit the great Union masses of the Nation. The navy, under the able management of Commodore DUPONT, has done well, and, to use a hackneyed phrase—but literally true in this respect—has "covered itself with glory." The bombardment and capture of Forts Walker and Beauregard, and the taking of Port Royal, in consequence, were achievements equal to any of the most brilliant naval exploits in the annals of naval history. We can call to mind nothing in history that surpasses the grand manœuvering of our fleet in its circular attack upon those two tremendous forts, and in the skill with which all our cannonading was made to tell, and that of the enemy was rendered ineffective.

The great Union heart of the nation beat audibly with joy and hope at the announcement of our first splendid victories, and great expectations were the order of the day. But, alas! Gen. SHERMAN, who commanded the land forces, did not correspond in energy and activity with our gallant navy and its brave commander. Savannah was virtually taken, had we but possessed a General willing to take it. Its people had commenced a hurried stampede; there were few, if any, troops to oppose us. Charleston was in precisely the same predicament; terror and panic had seized upon all the inhabitants. The two cities were ready to fall into our hands; they were ours, had we only chosen to take them; but Gen. SHERMAN did not choose to do so.

This was a great mistake—a lamentable error. Instead of moving on against the enemy rapidly and boldly, as he ought instantly to have done, he stopped at Port Royal to fortify the sandbanks on the coast, to build wharves for boats and transports, and to prepare a stupid, silly proclamation, addressed to rampant, raving rebels, who scorned to read his honeyed words, and utterly despised his bland soothing syrup. Thus we lost the best chance we have ever had since the outbreak of the rebellion, and the General lost the best and only chance he ever had of establishing an imperishable reputation.

There was yet, however, some hope left. It was not quite too late to retrieve the fatal dilatoriness and disgraceful inaction of GEN. SHERMAN. He was recalled, and Gen. HUNTER succeeded him. Hope again revived among the people, but only to be cruelly deferred, and at length wholly destroyed. What, since then, have been the results of an expedition so happily opened, so miserably and disgracefully concluded? For several months past every steamer from Port Royal has brought us accounts of the "lame and impotent conclusion," the abortive and ridiculous result of this once great expedition, this *quasi* grand armada. Are not all the lives lost and the blood shed in this campaign nothing to be compared with the result gained, with the communication of letters to a few superannuated and infantile negroes of South Carolina? We seem transported back again to the age of Cadmus. True it is our army has not killed the dragon, nor even wounded it; but it has taught letters to big and little negroes.

Seriously, this of Port Royal is the blackest spot upon our military escutcheon; it is rank; "it smells to Heaven." We are lost in astonishment that Commodore DUPONT, with all the honors of bravery, skill and talent upon his head, can have tamely submitted so long to an alliance with such impotency, shame and disgrace in his co-department.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 26, 1862.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: The above remarks appeared in an editorial article of a New-York paper of the 25th instant, and, as it holds up to condemnation the operations of the land forces of the Southern expedition to such an extent and on such grounds as to force me to a departure from the silence I have hitherto studiously maintained against the repeated and unjustifiable attacks that have been made upon my course in some of the public journals, I beg you to grant me the privilege of reply through your columns.

I am not here going to enter upon a defence of my course any further than to hastily reply to some of the accusations and insinuations which have been made against myself and the force I command; for wherever I am, officially or otherwise, informed, or can obtain any tangible evidence that my course was unsatisfactory to the Government, I shall be prepared to justify every act of commission or omission that may be charged against me, and entertain no fears but the investigation will result in the acquittal of myself and my command of the charge of "casting discredit upon our army;" and if, as the article alleges, the great Union masses of the nation have become dissatisfied with the result of the expedition, I think it will be found that those masses have been strangely deluded, probably by too licentious a Press, into a false notion that the expedition of twelve thousand men, intended for a special and secondary though important object, was to overrun and conquer the whole South.

The expedition was not fitted out to operate in the interior, nor on Charleston and Savannah. Here the article premises its argument with a grand error that is sufficient of itself to destroy all the conclusions at which it has arrived. The object of the expedition was to seize upon and hold two harbors on our Southern coast sufficient for dépôts and harbors of refuge for the vessels of our blockading squadron in perilous storms. At that time we had possession of not a nook on our coast, from the Chesapeake to Key West, (except Hatteras Inlet,) which would answer such a purpose. The blockade, whose efficiency had been questioned by the Powers of Europe, was thus to be made effective. The two harbors were not definitely determined on until after the departure of the expedition, so that it may be said the expedition was fitted out with the disadvantage of ignorance of the localities where we might be called to operate.

On the capture of Port Royal, (which, I admit, "covered our navy with glory,") the prescribed duties of the land forces were to fortify that valuable harbor, so that it might be held securely as a dépôt and refuge for the navy and army with the least possible force, and to coöperate at the same time with the fleet in the capture and occupation of the second harbor fixed upon. The land force, or that portion set apart for the purpose, was in readiness to proceed to Fernandina, and the only reason the expedition did not proceed does not attach to any want of will on my part, as is asserted, or on the part of any of my command. The delay belongs exclusively to the navy. Indeed, it will require no assurance from me to prove that the most intense anxiety existed on our part to get off as soon as possible. This second point of attack was, therefore, not Savannah nor Charleston; but, had it been either, the same reason, necessarily a controlling one, that rendered an immediate advance impossible, would have still existed. This obstacle was not removed until early in December, when, indeed, certain special instructions having been received by the naval commander about the same time, virtually prohibited the movement at that time, and required its still further postponement. The fine harbors besides Port Royal which had providentially fallen into our hands, and been occupied and secured by fortifications in the meanwhile, rendered the continuation of the expedition to Fernandina, as first planned, perhaps of not so much importance, but still the army held itself in readiness to proceed at any moment when the navy was ready. This harbor, however, with many others, fell into our possession early in March without battle, and as the result of a mere demonstration of the combined land and naval forces on a particular point.

The works at Hilton Head against a land attack were at once commenced, and prosecuted with that activity and energy, by Capt. GILLMORE, of the Engineers, and Brig.-Gen. I. I. STEVENS and his brigade, that elicited my sincerest and warmest commendations. The necessary and important works in St. Helena Sound and the Tybee Island were also prosecuted with commendable activity. And although the expedition above mentioned, to consist of four thousand men, was always in readiness to start at any moment, yet by the middle of December I considered myself in a condition, though the works were not entirely completed, to remove the bulk of our force from the islands to some other sphere of action, had we the proper means of moving them.

In regard to the above strictures upon my "disgraceful inactivity," in "stopping to fortify sandbanks and to build wharves for boats and transports," &c., they strictly require no reply from me. If I had been sufficiently vain and presumptuous to resort to the Don Quixottism of landing my forces, completely raw and cooped up in crowded ships for the space of fifteen or twenty days, and marching them straight into the interior, (even had I the means of doing so,) without regard to establishing any point of support or base of supplies—to say nothing of the immense labor that the character of the shore required to unload our ships—and all this, too, beyond sea and in an eminently hostile country, I should have deserved a straight-jacket or a prompt dismissal from the army, and I verily believe both. And I say this, whether the enemy had few or many troops immediately at hand to oppose us. Will the writer of the article tell me what point I could have occupied in the interior where the enemy could not have easily concentrated fifty thousand men against me in less time than any reinforcements could have reached me from the North? Does he know how many troops actually did concentrate at different points between Charleston and Savannah during the first three weeks of our occupation? What right had I to convert an expedition, got up for a special object—a column entirely secondary in its character—into a principal army in the field, and that, too, beyond the sea? Would the Government have supported me? Would such a course have entered into the general plan of campaign?

Leaving the writer to answer these questions, I would respectfully recommend him to reflect upon the position which an officer would hold, in his own as well as the public estimation, in isolating himself with a small body of troops in a hostile country, something short of a thousand miles from his reserves, with no fortified base to prevent his being driven into the sea in case of reverse, and uncertainly dependent upon his transports for support, if such a course should result, as it would most likely, in disaster. I would prefer the frowns of the boldest ignorance, and the malice of the most wanton attacks, to the severe but honest punishment due to such an offence. Hence he may be assured that no such immediate advance as he suggests would have been made in any state of the case. Even supposing we had the means of navigating the creeks and inland passages, and had made an immediate attempt on a point not more distant than Savannah, with what prospect of success could it have been done with the handful of men that would have been available at that time for such an operation, after deducting the force I was bound to keep on hand for Fernandina, and that, too, without the assistance of some gunboats? I say without the assistance of gunboats; for if, after the whole country had been reconnoitered, and its topography and hydrography become known, it was decided by the navy to be impracticable for gunboats to enter the Savannah River from either the north or the south side, and ascend to the city in the middle of January, what was the state of the case in November, when we were entirely ignorant of the nature of the obstacles to be overcome—when no passage existed on the north side for any thing but rowboats, and not a man in the fleet or the army knew of any passage on the south side, except Augustine Creek, impracticable by reason of powerful defences?

The article speaks of the few troops to oppose us. When did that fact become known, even if true? Certainly not till after the event. The fact is, I could not have known positively what troops the enemy had. Farther than the fact, which I ascertained from letters seized at Hilton Head, that there were ten thousand troops in Charleston and its harbor at the time of the capture of Port Royal, everything of the sort remained in profound mystery. The contrabands were the only source of information, and their statements in the way of numbers were so strangely conflicting as to be unworthy of the least attention. So far as Savannah was concerned I was never enabled to obtain the least reliable information until early in January.

In consequence of the special character of the expedition, no means of transportation were taken along with which to operate in the interior. All our transports were sea-going vessels, and of too deep a draft for the rivers and creeks and inland passages, except the few surf-boats furnished for landing purposes. Even the few light-draft steamers that were taken along to facilitate a rapid landing in face of the enemy were either lost in the terrible gale the expedition encountered, or were compelled to return. Thus we were so destitute of light-draft transportation as not only to render the movement of troops, supplies, and material to suitable positions for operations on the main land impossible, but even to unload our transports with that expedition which the exigencies of war require was exceedingly difficult.

From what I have here stated it will be seen, in the first place, that the expedition was not calculated for any such object as you suggest.

Secondly—Had any such object been practicable at the time and proposed it could not have been carried out for the want of means.

Thirdly—If any delay occurred in carrying out the actual objects of the expedition it was not owing to a want of energy, activity, or will on the part of myself or the army.

Fourthly—Had I attempted to have operated at the time of landing in the manner the New-York critic suggests, I should have been properly subject to the charge of fool or madman.

However, immediately after effecting a landing at Port Royal—a place that had not been agreed upon to land until after the departure of the expedition—I studied the general state of affairs as far as I was able, and concluded that in consideration of the unlooked-for extent of the success of the combined expedition thus far, (which involved the capture of the whole coast from Edisto to Ossabaw Sound,) with a reinforcement of ten thousand men, five light-draught steamers, a certain number of rowboats, and a certain additional amount of land transportation, a system of internal operations that would not conflict with the general plan of campaign, but would be a great support to it, might be wisely conducted from Port Royal as soon as our positions were secured, and that would lead to the capture of Savannah and Fort Pulaski, and, as an immediate consequence, the whole coast South, and afterward Charleston. This plan, as a generality, was proposed to the War Department, and the reinforcements and means as above, asked for.

The plan for reducing Pulaski was fully and specially approved, and the armament for the siege asked for was ordered. The armament, I believed, had mostly to be manufactured, and did not reach me in sufficient quantity to authorize an effectual assault till the last of March. The general plan was supposed to have been also approved, inasmuch as the siege armament, the steamboats and rowboats were ordered to be sent me. But the steamers that were sent from New-York in the latter part of December never reached me—not one; the reason, I suppose, will some day come to light. The hundred rowboats, though I had been officially advised, in the middle of January, that they had been hurried on, never reached me until 24th of March—five days before I was relieved from duty there, and even then but half the number that had been asked for. The reason for this extraordinary delay, it is hoped, will also some day come to light. In the course of the winter I received also a reinforcement of four regiments of Infantry, one of cavalry, and one harnessed light battery. So, unless the army could have been possessed with the attributes of a Moses, my plans, or indeed any system of internal operations, could not have been carried out or pursued during the time I commanded the expedition.

But, for all this, the army was not idle. Efforts were effectually made to isolate Pulaski from Savannah, and all the means we were enabled to bring to bear on that object were put to use. Had a few gunboats been able to get into the Savannah River, our batteries would have been erected on the mud flats in time to prevent the supplying of the fort with provisions, and thus insured its fall without the slow and expensive mode of bombardment. But, as it was, its fall was thereby hastened, and a threat upon Savannah, planned by Commodore DUPONT and myself, which resulted in the quiet fall of Brunswick, Fernandina, St. Johns, and St. Augustine, materially assisted. The almost herculean task of collecting, landing, and setting up the immense siege armament on Tybee was also successfully and energetically prosecuted and about completed.

When I turned over my command to Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, on the 30th March, instead of being in a state of "confusion," as is asserted in the above article, everything was in a most orderly condition—a condition, indeed, that itself indicated the happy success which had crowned the efforts of the combined expedition. The base of action and supplies at Hilton Head was thoroughly fortified, and ready to be left with a small garrison; the fort at Bay Point occupied with a small but sufficient garrison; Port Royal Island occupied by a large and finely instructed brigade, ready for any movement; Dawfuskie Island with a strong guard to protect our communications with the Savannah River, and to support the force occupying the batteries in the marshes of Jones' and Bird islands in the investment of Pulaski; Tybee Island, with its concealed array of mortar and breaching batteries, ready to open on Pulaski; the fort on Otter Island, in St. Helena Sound, shutting off the inland water approaches from Charleston, and giving complete security to our whole system on that side; Fernandina and St. Augustine occupied with sufficient garrisons; and Jacksonville held as a protection to the Union population, and as a nucleus for them to rally upon and promptly carry out their plan of State organization and regeneration. And, further, as orders had been received to suspend all operations on Savannah, from two to three regiments had been sent to North Edisto as a nucleus on which to form a large force to operate in the direction of Charleston the moment that the fall of Pulaski rendered the troops and means of transportation there employed available.

There certainly is no "confusion" in all this, and all that is unsatisfactory about it to me lies in the fact of the transportation I timely asked for failing to reach me. Had that transportation arrived when it ought, Savannah would have been in our hands in January; the whole coast South would have fallen as a consequence; the whole railroad system of Georgia and Florida would have then been under our control; the States of Georgia and Florida, as a part of the military chess-board, if not politically also, would have been more than neutralized, and the problem of Charleston would then have become so very simple as to demand but comparatively little care or labor.

As it is, the combined expedition, instead of being fruitless in results, accomplished far more than covered its original purpose. When the land force of the expedition was turned over to Gen. HUNTER—the whole coast from St. Augustine to North Edisto was in our hands, and, if the opinion of one of our most eminent officers be true, viz.: "that in the possession of Fort Pulaski we hold all that is really valuable about Savannah"—then there was nothing left on the whole coast worthy of the expedition but Charleston and its dependencies. As to what has transpired since my departure I know nothing sufficiently well to remark upon, even if I were authorized to do so.

It is with some hesitation that I venture to say a word on the subject of the proclamation to the people of South Carolina, which the above article characterizes as "stupid and silly." I still think well of it. What may have been wise and expedient then may not be so now, but in the situation of affairs at that time, and at that stage of the war, I deem it just the thing, and not only do not regret having issued it, but would certainly do the like again under the same circumstances—could they ever occur. And my confidence in its propriety was not weakened by the flattering encomiums which the same journal that now censures it was pleased to pass upon it in November last. It has changed its opinion, I have not changed mine.

Lest the New-York editor may be deceived in regard to the views of Flag-Officer DUPONT, whom he speaks of as "tamely submitting to an alliance with such impotency, shame and disgrace, in his co-department," I beg leave to append herewith a copy of a letter which that officer tendered to me on my leaving the expedition, giving some official views on the subject. Your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN, Brigadier-General Volunteers.

FLAGSHIP WABASH,
PORT ROYAL, S. C., April 2, 1862.

GENERAL: I understand that you are transferred to another military department, and are about to leave Port Royal.

It would be doing injustice to my feelings, and to our late intimate official relations, were I to permit you to depart without expressing my high appreciation of the vigorous and harmonious coöperation with which you have ever been ready to assist in or lighten the heavy responsibilities of my own command.

I shall remember our past association, professionally and personally, with pride and satisfaction, and shall ever bear testimony to the unflagging zeal with which you have availed yourself of every means in your power to secure an effective tenure of this coast, while preparing a base of operation which, with the reinforcements you had a right to look for, would have led to more brilliant, but in no manner more important, results than those you have accomplished.

Wishing you every success in your new sphere of action, I am, General, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

S. F. DUPONT,
Flag-Officer Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

THE DISASTER AT MURFREESBORO.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE AFFAIR.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Monday, July 21.

Another most brilliant victory is added to the history of our struggle for independence. Hereafter the 13th of July will be a day enshrined in the memory of Southern patriots. This most successful expedition had been planned, and for days was moving forward from Chattanooga. On Saturday, at 12 o'clock, the command, about sixteen hundred strong, left the vicinity of McMinnville, and, after a march of fifty miles, the gray dawn of the quiet Sabbath found the command all safely within two miles of Murfreesboro. Being halted here for a few minutes, the arms were examined and the plan of attack agreed upon. Again the word was given, and they moved forward. The Texas Rangers had led the advance during the entire march, and they still occupied the position. In a few minutes more a gun fired, and the pickets on the Woodbury pike were their prisoners. Then commenced this dashing charge in good earnest.

Col. FORREST had assigned the attack on the first encampment to Col. JOHN A. WHARTON and his daring Rangers, together with Col. LAWTON and the Second Georgia Cavalry, whilst he was to lead the remainder against the other forces. The Texans were now fully in earnest, and they spontaneously awoke the still morning with their usual terrific yell, which enlivened the charge; and when Col. WHARTON, at the head of the column, reached the point where he was to turn to the right, he led his men and dashed forward. By some means the regiment was here divided, and only 120 men, of all those assigned to this important work, were found with him, the remainder of the regiment, and Col. LAWTON's regiment, following Col. FORREST. Supposing his whole force was with him, he at once charged through the brigade wagon-yard, and through the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, a portion of it being here—probably 125—then into the Michigan Ninth, which was just beyond, and already formed in a hollow square to receive the charge.

The fire being now exhausted, and the support failing to come up, they reloaded in face of the enemy, and bravely charged on foot. Thus did this Spartan band fight on foot or mounted, as circumstances justified, for four long hours. Supposing all the while that reinforcements would come to their relief, they heroically battled against four times their number, who had the advantage of position and long-range guns, at every point, inflicting terrible havoc upon the enemy. During one of these foot charges, the Colonel being mounted, and leading his intrepid band, received a severe flesh-wound in his arm. But nothing daunted, he still retained command until some time after, when Lieut.-Col. WALKER came up, when he turned it over to him. He soon effected a union with the remainder of the regiment, and, with Major THOMAS HARRISON, led until the final surrender at 11 o'clock.

During these four bloody hours, this small number, soon reduced below a hundred, did the work assigned to a thousand men; and undoubtedly to their gallantry, persistent determination and unflinching charges upon these camps, is mainly attributable the final glorious issue. No blame can be imputed to the other three-fourths of the regiment, for not participating in this most honorable and desperate conflict, for they were, by some strange blunder, led to another part of the field, where their fighting was unavailing. Surely, if gallant bearing and glorious success, gained by desperate fighting, is ever rewarded in this great struggle for home, happiness and liberty, then should "Murfreesboro" be inscribed in golden letters upon their battle-flag by order of the Commanding General. Modern times do not furnish an instance where such a badge of honor and distinguished valor have been more heroically won, or more dearly purchased. But let the figures tell the story of their deeds of daring, and the brilliant success of that noble 120.

During the different charges they killed and wounded 13 of the Pennsylvania Cavalry, and in the camp of the Ninth Michigan 103, as their officers acknowledge. Among these, Lieut. CHASE was killed, and GEORGE DUFFIELD was severely wounded. He gives Col. WHARTON credit for shooting him, and then pays him a well-merited compliment in saying that he is the bravest man he ever saw upon the field of battle. Well might he say this when hearing the clear voice of the gallant Colonel crying out above the roar of musketry: "Charge them, my men! charge them," as they rushed time after time with renewed courage upon their lines. But this result was not accomplished until every fifth man was killed or wounded. During this continuous engagement they brought out over 100 prisoners and fired the brigade wagons—thus destroying a considerable amount of forage—at the same time securing a large number of mules.

Then the surrender of the whole command took place; some three or four hundred were surrendered from this encampment. It was here the principal fighting took place during the morning, and this decided the glorious victory of the day. For, although the Georgians gallantly received the fire at the Courthouse, where the enemy were protected, yet, whilst pouring a deadly fire into their ranks, he, in return, suffered but little. They made a charge upon the battery, but was repulsed, and it was surrendered with the remainder. This was Capt. HEWITT's celebrated Kentucky Battery; whilst the Minnesota Third had no general attack. But of this hundred and twenty, who were thrown, unsustained, upon greatly superior numbers, every man seemed to feel the responsibility of his position, and nobly did each one do his duty.

Among the most active and daring, and, at the same time, most conspicuous, was Adjutant ROYSTON, whose chivalric bearing was observed wherever duty called and danger was to be met. He was cool on all occasions and a stranger to fear. Upon Col. WHARTON was conferred the honor of bringing the prisoners through to this city, where they arrived safely to-day. He was accompanied by Company B, of the Texas Rangers.

Among the 45 officers is found Gen. T. T. CRITTENDEN, of Indiana, with one Colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels, one Major, eleven Captains and twenty-nine Lieutenants. Col. FORREST had previously paroled about eleven hundred privates. Over three hundred mules and horses, with some fifty wagons, were captured. With these a splendid lot of arms, some ammunition, stores, &c. A large amount of Quartermaster and Commissary stores were destroyed. In brief, everything was brought away or destroyed, thus making a clean sweep. It was a complete surprise to the enemy and a perfect success for our cavalry. We hope that many such may follow in quick succession, until Tennessee shall be delivered from the power of the oppressor, and be once more free and prosperous.

THE PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 26.

The forty-five Federal officers captured by Col. FORREST, at Murfreesboro, on the 13th inst., arrived in Knoxville on the 21st. The privates and some wounded officers were released on their parole by Col. FORREST. Among other good things done by Col. FORREST, he released from the jail in Murfreesboro a Confederate Lieutenant from Alabama, a private from Tennessee, and three citizens, who had been placed in jail by the Yankees, and who had received felons' treatment. These Federal officers are greatly chagrined at their surrender to so small a force, unaided by infantry or artillery. They say that their forces were in three separate camps, at some distance from each other; were attacked in detail, and were completely surprised—that Col. LESTER, of the Ninth Michigan Regiment, surrendered without firing a gun—that Brig.-Gen. CRITTENDEN had only assumed command on Saturday, the day before the fight—that he had intended to concentrate his forces in one camp, and, if FORREST had only waited two days, he would not have been successful.

The number of Yankees killed and wounded was about 25; prisoners captured about 1,250—of the Third Minnesota Regiment, 600; Ninth Michigan, 500; Pennsylvania Cavalry, 150; HEWITT's Kentucky Battery of four guns, two brass and two steel; 300 horses and mules; 60 wagons; several ambulances, and 2,000 stand of arms. The Federal camps, with all their contents, embracing a large lot of new clothing, were burned, as was also the dépôt at Murfreesboro, containing near half a million dollars worth of Quartermaster's and Commissary stores. Several railroad bridges near Murfreesboro were also burnt.

The Confederates forces engaged 1,300 to 1,600. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded was about 46.

The Yankee officers, 43 in number, (all but the Surgeons,) were sent under guard to Madison, Ga. The following were the officers of the Pennsylvania Seventh Cavalry captured: Lieuts. J. W. CHILDS, W. EINSTEIN and A. B. RHOADS.

A RAILWAY MERRIMAC.

From the Charleston Mercury, July 12.

For weeks before the opening of the recent bloody battles before Richmond, hundreds of citizens daily flocked to look upon and wonder at an iron-clad railroad battery that was being swiftly but mysteriously constructed on the railroad near the York River dépôt. Many were the speculations as to the specific purpose for which it was designed, and not a few were the predictions that it would prove a failure. Some persons, indeed, conceived so low an opinion of its usefulness as to predict that it would be "taken prisoner" on its first trip. Unchecked by ominous predictions, the work went on, and the battery was completed. Lest our enemies should borrow the idea, we refrain from giving a minute description of the work. It is an iron-clad battery, mounted on seven sets of wheels, and carrying one large rifle-gun. The whole machine was propelled by an ordinary locomotive.

Lieut. JAMES BARRY, of the Norfolk United Artillery, was assigned to the command of the novel craft. His crew consisted of Sergeant DANIEL KNOWLES and thirteen men, all members of the same artillery corps. Mr. N. S. WALKER, one of the engineers of the York River Railroad, volunteered to run the engine which was to push the battery into action. Owing to the breakage of one of the timbers supporting the gun, the first trip of the battery down the railroad proved a failure, and it was necessary to bring it back to the city for repairs. These were soon effected, and on Saturday evening it again got under way, and bore down toward the Yankee army at Fair Oaks. It was halted that night at our last intrenchment, between five and six miles from Richmond. Sunday morning the engine attached to the battery got up steam, and Lieut. BARRY prepared for action and awaited orders.

The men were in exuberant spirits and anxious for the fray. At 10 o'clock A. M., having received orders from Gen. MAGRUDER, Lieut. BARRY proceeded down the road a mile, when his further advance was obstructed by the Yankee fortification which crossed the track. About two hours were consumed in reopening the track, when the battery advanced steadily down the road. About 12 o'clock, the battery being about seven miles from Richmond, Lieut. BARRY came in sight of several thousand Yankees moving at a double-quick down the road in front of him, in the direction of Savage's. He was about to open into the flying mass, when he was stopped by Gen. MAGRUDER, who suggested that they were our own troops in pursuit of the enemy. Just as the troops disappeared around a curve, one of the enemy's batteries, stationed in the woods in front of SAVAGE's house, opened upon our forces, who were in the woods to the left of the railroad, and about seven miles from Richmond.

The first gun of the enemy killed Gen. GRIFFITH, of Mississippi. Lieut. BARRY was ordered to engage this battery, which he did with such effect that the second shell from his gun silenced it. He then continued for some time to shell the woods near and around the spot from which the Yankee battery had retreated. At 4 o'clock he was ordered to proceed down the railroad abreast of our skirmishers, and to fire into anything and everything he saw ahead. As he turned the curve and entered SAVAGE's field, he saw, a half mile in advance of him, a party of Yankees engaged in setting fire to a train on the track. Having fired two shots into this train, a white flag was raised on it, and Gen. COBB coming up at the moment, ordered him not to fire into it again, as he had information the train was loaded with sick.

Immediately afterwards Gen. MAGRUDER rode up, and seeing the enemy drawn up in line of battle, in the field in front of SAVAGE's house, ordered Lieut. BARRY to go a quarter of a mile nearer and open into his ranks. On the bursting of the second shell the enemy fled in confusion to the cover of the woods to the right of the battery, and from that point poured on it and the engine a perfect hail of rifle bullets. KEMPER's battery now opening on the enemy from a position in the rear of the battery, Lieut. BARRY was obliged to withdraw in the direction of Richmond. As he was receding up the railroad, his battery drew the whole fire of the enemy, but fortunately, though the narrow escapes were innumerable, not one of his men was struck. A Minie ball passed within an inch of the engineer's head, and struck in the railroad embankment.

As the battery drew back to Fair Oaks, the Third South Carolina, supported by other regiments, dashed across the railroad, and, charging into the woods in which the enemy had taken shelter from the rifle shells of Lieut. BARRY, drove them in the direction of Bottom's Bridge with great slaughter. It was estimated by Gen. MAGRUDER at the time that the loss of the enemy in this engagement was between eight hundred and a thousand in killed and wounded. How important a part was played by the railroad battery in this engagement may be conjectured by the statement of a prisoner who was captured on the occasion. He informed Lieut. BARRY that the second shell thrown into the ranks drawn up in the field just in front of SAVAGE's house, killed and wounded one hundred men and thirty horses. It is believed, also, to have done great execution in the woods, and contributed, by the terror inspired by its immense missiles, to the easy rout of the entire division of the enemy.

Since that battle, the enemy having left the track of the railroad, the battery has seen no service. It has performed handsomely all it has undertaken, and must, therefore, be pronounced a complete success. But had the enemy, after the fight at Cold Harbor, retreated toward the White House, on the Pamunkey, instead of toward the James River, in protecting our advance, and annoying the enemy, and destroying his trains, it would have been of incalculable value to our cause. As it is, its period of usefulness may not have terminated. We have hopes of its playing a conspicuous part, either at Drury's Bluff or Westover.

SPIRIT OF THE REBEL PRESS.

HOW THEY LOOK AT IT.

From the Petersburgh Express.

In some instances, to show the apathy of *voluntary* enlistments under LINCOLN's new call, towns, in their corporate capacity, have offered a cash bounty of $100, and even $125, to each recruit from among their respective citizens. When to this is added the State and Federal bounties, we see what an enormous tax this call will impose upon the North, already reeling and staggering under the horrible financial depletion to which she has been subjected. Verily the war has found its way to every Yankee domicil, and threatens to make of them worse desolations than those which their accursed invasion has made of Southern homesteads. These extraordinary bounties, which are some of the bitter fruits of the devilish outrage upon the whole civilized world which LINCOLN perpetrated in his nefarious attempt to subjugate the South, are tantamount to a confession by the North that the war fever, which twelve months ago was fiercely burning in the veins of her distracted and deluded people, has subsided, and been followed by a debilitating reaction which requires the application of a powerful stimulus of money to resist and overcome. They proclaim to the world that the Northern soldier can be induced to fight no longer by a sense of duty to his country, if such was ever the case with him, but by mercenary considerations alone. In other words, it is a declaration that the military spirit of the North has collapsed; for when a man can be induced to enlist only by money bribes, he cannot properly be held as a supporter of the cause into which he is thus inveigled. An army of a half a million of such men would be scattered like chaff in a conflict with one-fourth of their numbers animated with an intense devotion to the principles in defence and for the maintenance of which they rushed to arms at the call of their country. Such is the difference now between the Yankee and the Confederate soldiers, and it is a vast one. Every nerve, muscle and fibre of the latter is invigorated by an impassioned love of the freedom for which they are striking and by a soul-felt detestation, a fiery hatred, for the foe.

STATE OF OPINION IN THE NORTH.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

There seems to be no doubt that the Yankee Congress has passed, or will pass, a bill calling out the entire militia force of all the Yankee States, and that a draft will be made sufficiently large to meet what the Yankees consider the exigencies of their service. It is well, therefore, to be prepared for the worst they can do, and, above all things, to avoid sinking into that lethargy of soul and body which benumbed the councils and paralyzed the arm of the Confederacy after the battle of Manassas.

Yet there is very little doubt that there is a large and powerful body of citizens, of whom Gov. SEYMOUR and BENJAMIN WOOD are the representatives, who are bitterly opposed to the present war, who abhor the objects for which it is waged, and who dissent entirely from the principles of those who are most active in pressing it on. Persons of this description dare not face the reign of terror which has been inaugurated by the Abolitionists, knowing that it is as much as their lives are worth to speak their real sentiments. The Abolitionists have it all their own way. It is they who are urging on the Government in a career which can but terminate (be the South victorious or vanquished) in the utter ruin of all the Yankee States. The storm must spend its fury before we can expect clear weather. There is no such thing as arresting it in mid career. The sooner this consummation is accomplished the better for us, for Yankeedoodledom, and for the world. Let the Abolitionists bring all their forces to bear upon the struggle. The result, most assuredly, will be signal defeat, whether we wait for them here, or take the initiative and go to seek them at home. Then comes the reaction. Then comes the day of reckoning. Then come the accounts to be settled, and the question of raising the wind to be discussed. Then will the people stand aghast at the folly which has led them into the unmeasured and unmeasurable debt in which they are involved, at the unheard of taxes required to liquidate the claims which will rise up against their Government, at the utter prostration of credit, the annihilation of wealth, the failure of revenue, the approach of beggary, the presence of ruin in all directions. Then will the vengeances of the mob be visited upon those who took the lead in this atrocious war. Then will Abolitionism be prostrated forever beneath the fury of a people deluded, cheated, and led to ruin by its disciples. This will be equally the case, whether the North subjugate us, or be baffled in its insane attempts to do so. It is already ruined beyond the reach of hope, and the entire property of the South did the North hold it all in undisputed possession, could not replace the wealth of its own people wantonly destroyed in the attempt to bring destruction upon us.

A CAUTION.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The required number of men will be raised by the North beyond all question, if not in one way, yet in another. They will be forthcoming, too, at the shortest possible notice. If we sit down and fold our arms, they will dispel our dream of security before we are prepared to resist them by a shock so rude that it will cost us a long time to repair the damage it will occasion. Let us make ourselves masters of the crisis by anticipating it, and preparing to face it when it shall have arrived. Let us not permit it to overtake us like a surprise. Remember Manassas, and the evil consequences that flowed from that great, unimproved, and, because unimproved, almost fatal victory. We have to deal with an enemy of vast resources both in men and means, and he will spare neither blood nor money in his attempt to reduce us to subjection. His exertions are stimulated by a hatred so deep and so diabolical that it will stop short of nothing which may promise to assist in its gratification.

Our prospects at present are bright and encouraging. They can only become overcast by our own folly or negligence. Yet, though we exercise the utmost prudence and foresight—though we neglect no opportunity, and forego no advantage—though we pursue every success to the utmost extent of the advantages which can be extracted from it—though our energy in the Cabinet be worthy the courage of our soldiers in the field—we must still expect a protracted and arduous struggle—a struggle that may drag on for years, and that will terminate only when our foe shall have wasted all his resources in his frantic efforts to subdue us, and shall have become ready to relinquish the contest solely because he is too exhausted to continue it. It is proper for us to look our situation fully in the face. We *must* not flatter ourselves with the delusion that our trials are nearly at an end. There is not the slighest reason to fear that we shall ever be subjugated, but "the price of freedom is eternal vigilance."

ANOTHER DESPERATE EFFORT.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The only manner in which the "solid men" of the North are now formidable is in their capital. They have spent so much money in carrying on this war that they will make another desperate throw to save that which has already gone. They will not come themselves under any circumstance, but, either by draft or enormous bounties, they will raise the 300,000 additional troops required by LINCOLN. There will be a universal sifting of the whole North and of all mankind for more "riff-raff" to make up the 300,000. As for themselves, 300,000 "solid men" of the North would vanish like the most unsubstantial shadows before "Stonewall JACKSON" and 30,000 Confederates. But now is the time for the South to strike. Let her not wait another hour for the accumulation of more "riff-raff." Let not the enemy be permitted to advance another foot. An instant movement upon the Yankees, and the solid men of the North and their solid country will vanish like the baseless fabric of a vision.

AN ALTERNATIVE.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* thinks men of ordinary comprehension cannot fail to see the necessity which will soon compel the enemy to evacuate either Tennessee or New-Orleans. He cannot hold both and defend Virginia and the upper Potomac at the same time. Then, if forced to evacuate, he will abandon that point which is of the least benefit to him. It is clear, therefore, that as between Nashville and New-Orleans, he will not hesitate to abandon the latter. This move will be followed by some practical results, palpable to every one. It will ruin a few speculators in sugar and molasses, but relieve a whole community of a grevious pressure. We advise all our friends to make small purchases. Sugar and molasses will be lower and that before a great while.

CONFEDERATE BONDS.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

In the darkest hours of our struggle for Southern independence there has been no indication of despondency on the part of the loyal citizens of Maryland. Under all circumstances they have maintained their devotion to the interests of the South, and illustrated their confidence in our ultimate success in the most unmistakable manner. A few days ago a gentleman arrived in this city from Baltimore with $75,000 in Maryland funds, which he brought over to invest in Confederate bonds. We have heard of other instances where smaller amounts have been similarly invested. This is one of the truest indications of the sentiment of the people, as well as the confidence they feel of final recognition and independence of the Confederacy.

A MERITED COMPLIMENT.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The letter of Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, deprecating a war of subjugation, is worthy of that able statesman and estimable gentleman. He has maintained a consistent position during the war, and will be in after times remembered as one of the very few men at the North who had the reason, humanity and courage to object to the character and purposes of the atrocious crusade against the South.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

"Fortunately for the interest of history," says the *Dispatch*, "Mr. CHANDLER has let the truth leak out. It must be very unpalatable to Doodle, but there is no help for it. McCLELLAN had 120,000 men when he entered the Peninsula, and was reinforced by 38,000 more."

The *Dispatch* learns "that the Yankees, while operating on the line of the Pamunkey and Chickahominy Rivers, received much assistance and information from the Indian tribe in King William, who are familiar with every inch of the country, and therefore expert guides. They still occupy their old settlement, and have not been called to account for their proceedings."

The body of Col. TENNANT LOMAR, of the Third Alabama, who was killed in the recent battles before Richmond, has been disinterred for removal to and burial at his former home.

"The Government," says the *Dispatch*, "has sent out agents with wagons, who have been charged with the duty of collecting and bringing to the city, not only all the public arms that may be found on or near the late battle-fields, but everything belonging to the enemy which can be made subservient to the great purpose of aiding us in gaining our independence. It is known that the Yankees, in their precipitate flight during the time McCLELLAN was "changing his base of operations," threw their arms not only into mill-ponds and wells, but also into the Chickahominy. Thousands of valuable arms were thus disposed of. No doubt seems to be entertained but that the expenses of the search after these arms will be amply repaid."

Ice is selling in Columbia, S. C., to the sick only, at six cents per pound. No one is allowed to purchase more than six pounds at a time, and all must produce a physician's certificate to prove that ice is absolutely essential to the recovery of the patient.

Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON has nearly recovered from the effects of the painful wound received at the battle of Seven Pines. He will be able to "report for duty" by Aug. 4.

Twelve hogsheads of tobacco sold in Lynchburgh, Va., on July 23, at the high price of $26 per cwt.

The steamer *Cuba* arrived at Mobile on the 25th, from Havana on the 20th, after an exciting chase by the blockaders. She brings a cargo of arms, munitions of war, medicines and blankets.

Some of the officers captured at Murfreesboro reached Atlanta, Ga., *en route* for their prison at Madison. Among them was Gen. T. CRITTENDEN. We were much disappointed, says the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, in the verifying of the report, that the Gen. CRITTENDEN was not TOM CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky. The Gen. CRITTENDEN who is a prisoner is from Indiana, and is, we learn, a relative of the weak old traitor, JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, once the pride of old Kentucky.

The first anniversary of the Battle of Manassas was celebrated on the 21st inst., at Dill's farm, at Gen. WHITING's headquarters, by Bee Lodge of Masons. A procession was formed at DILL's and marched thence, preceded by a brass band, to the farm of Mrs. SCHERMERHORN. Arrived there, proceedings were initiated by prayer by Rev. Dr. DUNCAN. An oration and eulogy on the death of the gallant and lamented brother, BARNARD E. BEE, Brigadier-General, C. S. A., who fell at Manassas, was then delivered in feeling and appropriate language, by Rev. Dr. STEWART, an Episcopalian clergyman of Alexandria, Va. The procession returned to Dill's farm, where the exercises of the day were concluded.

An election for State officers takes place in North Carolina on the first Thursday in August. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, of Mecklenburgh, is a candidate for Governor on the following platform: "An Unremitting Prosecution of the War—the War to the Last Extremity. Complete Independence—Eternal Separation from the North. No Abridgement of Southern Territory—No Diminution of Southern Boundaries."

THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

MAKING WAR LIKE CHRISTIANS.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN A REBEL COLONEL AND A NATIONAL GENERAL.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 23.

We are furnished with the subjoined correspondence between Col. J. C. TRACY, C. S. A., and Gen. E. R. BROWN, commanding the Federal troops in Southwest Missouri:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT S. W. MISSOURI,
CAMP NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, July 10, 1862.

GENERAL: This letter will be handed to you by Major THOS. H. MURRAY, bearer of truce.

It has been represented to me that citizens of Southwest Missouri of Southern opinions are being constantly shot and murdered by soldiers of the United States, and by the militia of the Provisional Government of the State of Missouri. That these men are thus inhumanly dealt with because of opinion's sake. I desire to know of you, General, if such acts are committed at the suggestion or within the knowledge of the United States army officers or State officers over whom they have control. I have been sent here by my Government, together with others, for active service in Missouri. Before I enter the State I desire to have some positive understanding as to the manner of carrying on the war. If it is the policy of the United States or the Gamble Government of Missouri to murder our friends, burn and destroy our homes, and turn our women on the charity of the people for subsistence, I desire to know it, and shall come, however much my feelings may revolt at the idea—with the black flag, asking no quarters and giving none to those who claim protection under the Stars and Stripes—or I will either mark my path with the blood of my followers, or of those who have instituted such an inhuman warfare. Since the inception of this war I have been an officer in the army of the South; during that time I have had under my charge many prisoners of the United States army, and I assure you, General, it has been a source of pleasure to me to know, that while with me, not one received a minor insult. It has been my constant aim, so far as I have had authority, to carry on this war according to the recognized laws of war throughout the world. I have, and do, denounce assassins, murderers, robbers and land pirates, of the South as well as the North. Let the armies of the South and North fight this war to its end, and those who remain at home, who have not been engaged in jayhawking, let their lives and property go unmolested. These have been, and are yet my ideas for carrying out a humane and Christian warfare, and it would grieve me much, General, to lay them aside for a service heretofore unknown in the history of this country.

Let me hear from you, General, by the return of this flag.

Trusting that peace may soon restore us to our homes, I have the honor to be, General, Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. C. TRACY, C. S. A.,
Colonel Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHWEST DIVISION,
SPRINGFIELD, MO., July 14, 1862.

COLONEL: Your dispatch of the 10th inst., by the hands of Major THOMAS M. MURRAY, has been opened at Cassville, by my order, and its contents telegraphed me.

You are not correctly informed when you say that you learn that a barbarian war is being carried on in Missouri by the troops of the United States Government, or by those of the Provisional Government of the State of Missouri.

The only barbarism that I am advised of, is being perpetrated by a few men in the south portion of the State, in the name of the so-called Southern Confederacy, who, in the garb of citizens, are practising open violations of the laws of war. To this class of men no quarter is given when found with arms and fighting our troops, nor mercy shown when they are taken without arms and found guilty by a Military Commission. I presume, Colonel, from the passage in your letter in which you say—"I have and do denounce assassins, murderers, robbers and land pirates of the South as well as North," that these are not the persons to whom you refer when you say, "It has been represented to me that citizens of Southwest Missouri, of Southern opinions, are being constantly shot down and murdered by soldiers of the Government of the United States, and the so-called Gamble Government of Missouri."

If you come with arms in your hands and fight us, we will whip you if we can, and should you become our prisoners, by any of the varied chances of war, we shall treat you so well that you will regret that you could not always be a prisoner; but, if your people, in the guise of citizens, steal into our lines and shoot down our soldiers from the bush, they will receive, as they deserve, no mercy.

We wage no war against peaceable citizens, women or children, though they may entertain Southern sentiments, and none but an honorable warfare against legitimate combatants. Wishing with you, my dear Colonel, a restoration of peace under the old Constitution, with one Government and one flag.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. B. BROWN,
Brig.-Gen. Comd'g District S. W. Missouri.

Col. J. C. TRACY, C. S. A., in camp near Fayetvills, Ark.

GOV. MAGOFFIN'S PROCLAMATION.

The telegraph has already given a summary of the proclamation recently issued by Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky. The following is the document in full:

By an act passed at the last session of the Legislature of Kentucky, for the reorganization of the militia of the State, all the powers which had by the Legislature of the previous year been vested in the Military Board, were by that act, as construed by me, revested in the Governor, where the Constitution had placed them. I have faithfully and persistently endeavored to carry out the provisions of that act; but in consequence of a different construction having been given to it by the Military Board, they still claim the paramount military authority of the Commonwealth, and are unwilling to resign the powers heretofore exercised by them, or to permit their exercise by me. At such a time as this, a contest for authority in so grave a matter was dangerous to the peace of the Commonwealth, and I was unwilling to inaugurate it. The recent invasion, therefore, found the State defenceless, and her militia, for the same reason, remains to this day unorganized, and without a single commissioned officer beyond my personal Staff. Civil conflict is impending over us. I am without a soldier or a dollar to protect the lives, property and liberties of the people, or to enforce the laws. Daily appeals are being made to me, as the Governor of the State, to protect our citizens from marauding bands, and in the peaceable enjoyment of their property and rights under the Constitution. I am without the means and the power to afford relief, and I am left no alternative than to appeal to you, their representatives, in the hope it will not be in vain. Any attempt upon my part to organize a force for that purpose will certainly but precipitate the evil, and I therefore, not unwillingly, convene the General Assembly, that they may themselves determine the extent of the authority granted by them; and, looking to the policy adopted in the State, and the late action of Congress and the President, touching the question of Slavery, provide for the safety of our institutions, and the peace and tranquillity of the Commonwealth.

At the earnest request, therefore, of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and a number of distinguished members of the House and Senate, and other prominent citizens, and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the thirteenth section of the third article of the Constitution of Kentucky, to convene the General Assembly on extraordinary occasions at the seat of Government, its necessity having been previously seriously contemplated by me in our present alarming condition—

I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth, do hereby call upon the members of the General Assembly to convene at the Capitol in Frankfort, on Thursday, the 14th day of August next, to take into consideration the interests of the Commonwealth, as the same may be involved or connected with the present distracted state of our country.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this the 28th day of July, A. D. 1862, and in the seventy-first year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor.
NAT. GAITHER, Secretary of State.

GEN. BUELL'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

BATTLE CREEK, TENN., Sunday, July 13, 1862.

After many serious difficulties, I have at last reached the advance of the National army, and now am in quarters on the banks of Battle Creek, seventy-four miles east of Huntsville, and thirty miles from Chattanooga.

This is not the furthest point at which our troops are now stationed on their way to East Tennessee, and it is as far in that direction as we are likely to go without a little fighting, which will most likely be indulged in in disputing the passage of the river. The place is named after a battle which occurred here some years ago, between a body of white people and the Indians. The appearance of the country in the immediate vicinity, considerably reminds me of the ground on which the famous contest at Corinth was decided, with the exception that there is more cleared territory here, while the growth of the "black-jack," or scrub oak, is still the same.

Since the occupancy of the advance by the National forces, Col. TURCHIN, as Acting-Brigadier, has had command, but that officer now being before a Court-Martial on sundry charges, Col. HARRIS is the supreme power until such a period as Gen. HASKELL shall assign to relieve him.

The advance will, on the arrival of the full force of Gen. BUELL, belong to Gen. McCOOK, now the next in command to Gen. BUELL. His force is *en route* for Battle Creek, in about the same style as that referred to by me in my former letters, and will all, most probably, reach this vicinity by the end of the present week. Whether they will then make a further advance, and how soon, I am unwilling to say. The troops are all anxious to be again brought face to face with their foes, and even though weak in numbers comparative to those of the Confederacy, they long for the sound of the "long roll" which shall call them to arms.

During the last ten days the secession force has been gathering in considerable numbers, both at Chattanooga, and at a point on the Tennessee opposite Battle Creek, and also at the aforementioned town, the combined forces numbering, it is said, about thirty thousand men. These are known to be gathering on our front, and are now in our immediate sight, digging rifle-pits, and otherwise fortifying themselves, and preparing for us as warm a reception as it may lay in their power to furnish. There is something rather exciting in thus being within the immediate presence of the enemy, which can only be felt by those who have experienced it.

The preparations known to be going on for a contest involving life and liberty, the continued arrival and changing of position among the troops and the thousand incidents belonging to such a scene cannot fail to engage the attention of any one to whose lot it may fall to observe them. Our own forces are also actively engaged in making similar defences on our side of the river, most probably for the purpose of engaging the attention of the Secesh until we shall be ready for an advance movement.

It is rumored here that the late command of Gen. MITCHEL is to pass under the control of Brig.-Gen. ROSSEAU. Report also says that Gen. MITCHEL is to be appointed second in command to McCLELLAN, on the Potomac.

To-morrow the trains, it is stated, will begin regular trips on the now repaired road leading from Nashville to Stevenson, twelve miles from the point at which I am now located. The road from Nashville to Huntsville will not immediately be put in order, as this new route reaches a point nearer to our advance and more directly toward what is thought to be our future destination.

Gen. CRITTENDEN's Division is very near at hand, that officer reaching Gen. HASKELL's quarters this morning.

The force of the enemy between Chattanooga and their fortifications opposite Battle Creek is said to be about twenty thousand, with reinforcements constantly arriving. But little work has been done for the last few days on their rifle-pits, as the appearance of men on the breastworks is immediately visited by a fire from Capt. EDGARTON's Battery on this side of the river. A few evenings since a round of about fifty discharges disturbed the silence of the night, and sounded considerably as though "grim-visaged war had unsmoothed his wrinkled front." The rebels did not return the fire, and tired of the fun being all one side, our batteries ceased, and have remained silent ever since. I think they have, as yet, but few artillery, and certainly none in position that we can see.

Last night I visited the rifle-pits, breastworks, and other works of defence, which are being actively prepared in this vicinity. From their character it would seem that the prospect of an advance was not a matter immediately in contemplation. Yet I think such a conclusion would not be altogether justifiable, from the fact that these defences may hereafter be needed to protect the crossing here for supplies which must hereafter come forward. To accomplish this, deep rifle-pits skirt the river bank, and heavy breastworks surmounted by cannon, command all the space between their positions and the stream.

THE DISASTER AT MURFREESBORO.

A CRUSHING ORDER FROM GEN. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
IN CAMP, HUNTSVILLE, Ala., July 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32.—On the 13th inst. the force at Murfreesboro, under command of Brig.-Gen. T. T. CRITTENDEN, late Colonel of the Sixth Indiana Regiment, and consisting of six companies of the Ninth Michigan, nine companies of the Third Minnesota, two companies of HEWITT's Kentusky Battery, four companies of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, and three companies of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, was captured at that place by a force of the enemy's cavalry, variously estimated at from eighteen hundred to thirty-five hundred.

It appears from the best information that can be obtained, that Brig.-Gen. CRITTENDEN and Col. DUFFIELD, of the Ninth Michigan, with the six companies of that regiment and all of the cavalry, were surprised and captured, early in the morning, in the houses and streets of the town, or in their camp near by, with but slight resistance, and without any timely warning of the presence of an enemy. The rest of the force, consisting of the Thirty-first Minnesota and the artillery, under Col. LESTER, left its camp and took another position, which it maintained, with but few casualties, against the feeble attacks of the enemy until about 3 o'clock, when it was surrendered and marched into captivity.

Take it in all its features, few more disgraceful examples of neglect of duty and lack of good conduct can be found in the history of wars. It fully merits the extreme penalty which the law provides for such misconduct. The force was more than sufficient to repel the attack effectually. The mortification which the army will feel at the result is poorly compensated by the exertion made by some, perhaps many of the officers, to retrieve the disgrace of the surprise. The action fit to be adopted with reference to those who are blamable, especially the officers highest in command, cannot be determined without further investigation.

In contrast to this shameful affair, the General commanding takes pleasure in making honorable mention of the conduct of a detachment of twenty-two men of Companies I and H, Tenth Wisconsin Regiment, under the command of Sergeants W. NELSON and A. H. MAKINSON. The detachment was on duty guarding a bridge east of Huntsville, when it was attacked, on the 28th of April, by a force of some two or three hundred cavalry, which it fought for two hours, and repulsed in the most signal manner.

Such is the conduct that duty and honor demand of every soldier; and this example is worthy of imitation by higher officers and larger commands.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUELL.
JAS. B. FRY, Colonel and Chief of Staff.
Official: J. M. WRIGHT, A. A. G.

OUR ARMY IN WESTERN TENNESSEE.

COTTON COMING TO MARKET—THE CONFISCATION ACT.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

JACKSON, Monday, July 21, 1862.

There are immense quantities of cotton accumulating at the dépôts of the Mississippi Central and the Mobile and Ohio Railroads, between Columbus, Ky., Grand Junction, Tenn., and Corinth, Miss. The receipts for the last five days have quadrupled the shipments—probably one and a half million dollars' worth. The rolling stock of these roads is entirely inadequate to the freight. There are freight cars here from various railroads; among others, "JERRY NOTTINGHAM's Freight Line, *via* Crestline." Quite a familiar look they have, though "strangers in a strange land." Cotton speculators are getting nervously anxious to get their cotton out of "Dixie." Should they all succeed in saving it from burning, and get it shipped, ample fortunes will be realized by some. One company, at present prices here and at the East, will realize at least $1,000,000 this season.

The Confiscation act creates great excitement among slave owners. All now, especially the rebels, fear the loss of their human chattels. It is surprising how rapidly anything that relates to their welfare circulates among them. On Friday, the 10th, came the news of the passage of the bill, and on Saturday, the 19th, that the President had signed it, and that it had become a law. The next morning, Sunday, the 20th, some thirty stout, hale and hearty negroes appeared at Gen. LOGAN's, (Provost Marshal's,) headquarters, and offered themselves as volunteers in the Union army, proposing one of their number as Captain. They said there were "plenty more glad to come if they take 'em." As a matter of course, the General could not receive them; and as there are no fortifications building here, he could not employ them. This shows how soon they receive the intelligence of the passage of the law authorizing their employment.

The feature of employing them as soldiers does not meet with favor to any great extent with our troops, either officers or men. Should the necessity arise for thus employing them, their objections would be removed, for the heart and soul of our army, both rank and file, is to put down this unholy rebellion at whatever cost, or by whatever means that is necessary. That hard, perhaps the hardest, fighting is yet to be done, is not improbable. Our force must not only be sufficient to overwhelm them, but to hold with a certainty what territory we take. When we can do that, Union sentiment will "crop out" more freely. It is the fear of the return of the rebel power that makes many fearful to do anything that could be construed into favoring the United States Government. The punishment of the rebels is sure upon those who do not fully support them.

Enlistments in the loyal States are going on in a manner to cheer the hearts of those now in the service. One feature of the enlistments is overlooked—that is, filling up the regiments already in the field, some of which have been sadly reduced. I hope that it may receive its proper attention, and fill up our old regiments by enlistments. I hope it will not be necessary to resort to drafting, as some papers I see intimate. Let every encouragement and help be given to those who volunteer in their country's cause. Those who stay at home can afford to pay freely.

L. E.

COTTON TRADE IN WEST TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

CORINTH, Sunday, July 20.

King Cotton's boasted almightiness is gone—at least in this latitude. The proud autocrat is succumbing to the irresistible power of gold. Witness the piles of the staple at every station from Corinth to Jackson, and Jackson to Grand Junction, under the guardianship of Northern speculators. Witness the trains after trains loaded down with the coveted bales moving in the direction of Columbus. Witness the official returns to the central office of the military railroads, showing that over a hundred car loads have already been sent northward, and that many times that number would have already been shipped, were it not for the lack of rolling stock.

There can be no mistake upon this subject. The greater part of last year's cotton crop of West Tennessee will find its way to Northern markets, provided the military authorities will manage to keep the various railroads in operation during the Summer. This is the opinion of the majority of the Northern buyers that have visited the country adjacent to them during the last three weeks. At first there was hesitancy on the part of the producers to dispose of their stocks, partly from fear of rebel vengeance, partly from political antipathies. But they could not long resist the tempting ring of hard money, and now the question with many is no longer to sell, but to realize the highest possible price. When the cars first commenced running to Columbus, some lots were bought at 12 to 15 cents per pound; but since the planters have learned the state of the cotton market, and its steady, upward tendency, from 20 to 25 cents has been paid. Even at this rate very handsome profits will, of course, be realized. I have heard of some parties that managed to buy from 400 to 600 bales since the opening of railroad communication, and have more than doubled their money. So far, Western purchasers, representatives of Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Louisville, appear to be the only competitors. I have heard of only one party from the East, who represented a combination of New-England capitalists.

Although there is a good deal of the staple still owned in this immediate vicinity, not over two hundred bales have, up to the present time, been shipped from this point. The military prohibitions of free movements of civilians through our lines prevented more extensive investments. For the same reason, prices have been kept low, a number of bales having been sold here within the past few days at 15 cents per pound.

The planters in the region around Grand Junction are very anxious to exchange their stock for Northern gold, owing to apprehensions of visits of cotton-burning guerrillas. Voluntary destruction of the staple upon the altar of secession seems to be of rare occurrence in East Tennessee.

NO GOLD FOR COTTON.

DISTRICT OF JACKSON, July 26, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 14.—1. All cotton in this District purchased after this date, or delivered on contract made on or previous to this date, and paid for in whole or in part in coin, will be seized and held to be forfeited to the United States.

2. Any evasion or attempt to evade this order will be punished by the confiscation both of the cotton and the money paid or contracted to be paid for the same.

By order of Maj.-Gen. McCLERNAND.
C. T. HOTCHKISS, A. A. G.

THE GUERRILLAS IN WESTERN TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Tuesday, July 29, 1862.

I have just arrived from Columbus. Two trains have arrived—one on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, at seven o'clock. The accounts previously received of rebel raids were greatly exaggerated. From official information I derive the following account:

Two hundred of JACKSON's cavalry came to the house of a wealthy man named BEADLE, residing near Humboldt, early yesterday morning, and as he was about starting to pilot them to the bridge inside of our lines, he discovered a party of six or seven Federal scouts riding toward them; concealing himself behind a fence, BEADLE directed the rebels to an ambush from whence, upon the arrival of our men, they could pounce upon and capture them. This plan, however, was frustrated by a young slave of BEADLE, who, at the risk of his own life, started across a cornfield and warned the Federals of their peril, who at once turned back, hotly pursued by the rebels. Only three of our men succeeded in reaching Humboldt safely. One received a ball in the breast, with which he rode six miles, dying soon after he reached the town. The other two were probably captured, as they have not been seen. A portion of the rebels then proceeded to the bridge, six miles from Humboldt, driving off the small force stationed there, and set fire to it. Our men being reinforced by a small party, drove the rebels back to the river, where they in time were reinforced, and the Federals again driven back, and it was not until our troops were reinforced from Humboldt that the rebels were put to flight. Our men succeeded in extinguishing the fire after about sixty feet of the bridge had been burned. Col. BISSELL's engineer regiment was immediately set at work, and at 10 o'clock this morning the bridge was repaired. In the meantime large scouting parties were sent out in every direction. BEADLE and four others, supposed to have been connected with the rebels, were arrested in the afternoon, and eight others during the night. BEADLE was at once tried, and sentenced to be hung this afternoon. He had taken the oath of allegiance, which was found upon his person. His house was also burned, as well as the houses of the four others taken with him. On their retreat the rebels burned a bridge on the Mississippi Central Road, eight miles from Memphis.

Active preparations were made at Humboldt last night to meet the rebels, an attack being expected, and Gen. LOGAN threatened to set fire to the town upon the first alarm. Heavy forces will now guard the line of the Mobile and Ohio Road all the way to Corinth, and no more trouble is anticipated.

The following is a copy of a dispatch received by Gen. QUIMBY, at Columbus, at 5 o'clock this evening:

TRENTON, Tenn., July 29, 1862.

To GEN. J. T. QUIMBY: The man who guided the rebels to the bridge that was burned, was hung today. He had taken the oath. The houses of four others who aided have been burned to the ground.

(Signed,) G. M. DODGE, Brigadier-General.

EMERSON ETHEREDGE delivered a speech yesterday to a large gathering of citizens and soldiers at Trenton.

THE AFFAIR AT MOUNT STERLING, KY.

From the Cincinnati Commercial of Friday.

On Monday of this week a gang of one hundred and seventy-five guerrillas assembled at Oxford, in Scott County, Kentucky. They were counted carefully, and their numbers accurately ascertained. It was supposed at Paris that they were aiming for that point. But they avoided Paris, and passed through North Middleton, on the way to Mount Sterling, intending to make their way into Eastern Kentucky, and join HUMPHREY MARSHALL, who is trying to muster a considerable force there. As good luck would have it, there was a fighting man and staunch loyalist at North Middleton as the horde of scoundrels—recruited in Boone, Scott, Owen and Grant Counties—passed through. This fighting man was Lieut. FARRIS, of Gen. BOYLE's Staff. He mastered the situation at a glance, and displayed courage and generalship that would do honor to any officer in the service. He instantly dispatched a trusty courier who knew the country to take a short cut to Mount Sterling, and warn the Home Guard there that the rascals were coming, and to tell them to think of nothing but fighting, and that he would be on hand with reinforcements. The Mount Sterling Home Guard turned out only thirty strong, but all good men and true, and Lieut. FARRIS, raising *thirteen* men at Middleton, followed. The Mount Sterling Guards posted themselves advantageously, and when the secesh crowd came up, received them with a deadly volley. The exact method of the proceeding we have not learned, but we infer that a part of the strategy of the Unionists was an ambuscade, or a sort of "masked battery" of muskets. The astonishment of the rebels at the reception they met in front was quickened into a panic by an attack in the rear, conducted by FARRIS. So the one hundred and seventy-five butternuts were *surrounded* by forty-three Union men and utterly routed. They fled in the most direful confusion, thinking that, by some unaccountable means, they had got into the midst of one of "LINCOLN's Yankee armies." They scattered like a flock of pigeons, some riding off at headlong speed, and others leaping from their horses and taking to the woods and cornfields. Lieut. FARRIS was at Paris yesterday. When he left Mount Sterling the number of rebels found dead was thirteen, and forty-one had been taken prisoners and lodged in the Mount Sterling jail. Before he left Mount Sterling, Major BRACHT, Provost-Marshal of Lexington, had arrived there with one hundred cavalry, and had commenced hunting up others of the secesh. Our informant, a Kentucky gentleman of high character, tells us that several of the killed and captured secesh *were from Indiana*. This was positively stated by men in the fight, and there was no doubt about ttr

NO DEPREDATIONS ALLOWED.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 9, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 133.—Complaints of recent irregularities, brought to the attention of the General commanding, render necessary the publication of the following orders:

1. Officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, and persons in the service of the United States, are forbidden to trespass upon the orchards, gardens, or private grounds of any person or persons, or in any manner whatever to interfere with the same, without proper written authority so to do. Marauding, pilfering and any unauthorized and unnecessary seizure or destruction of private property is prohibited by general orders of the Department Nos. 8 and 13, series of 1861, and will be punished with the extreme penalty imposed by the laws of war, which is death.

2. Commissioned officers of companies will not pass their camp lines without written permission of their district, brigade, or regimental commanders, and then only on official business, or other urgent and satisfactory reasons, to be given in the letter of permission. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers are prohibited from leaving camp at any time, except when detailed on duty, or on the written permission of their regimental commanders, who may grant such permission to not more than three men at any one time from each company, to be absent under charge of a non-commissioned officer, who will be held responsible for their good conduct.

3. The picket and guard reliefs will remain at their immediate picket or guard stations, unless in the discharge of proper military duty, and will not straggle therefrom, under penalty of being arrested and severely and summarily dealt with.

4. No commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier, will be permitted to be absent from camp after "Retreat."

5. The military police, patrols and picket guards will arrest all persons found violating any of the provisions of this order, either by trespassing upon the gardens, orchards and grounds herein mentioned, or seizure or destruction of private property, or being outside of camp-lines, or straggling from their guard stations without proper authority; commissioned officers to be reported to District, Division, or Brigade Headquarters, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers to be taken before the Provost-Marshal.

6. Officers of regiments, detachments and companies, and officers of the day and of police, are enjoined to use their utmost diligence in making known and enforcing all orders necessary for the safety of the command and the city.

By order of Major-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
JNO. A. RAWLINS, Ass't Adj.-Gen.

The foregoing order, published for the locality of Memphis, is hereby extended over this entire command, and will be rigidly enforced.

By order of Major-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
JNO. A. RAWLINS, Ass't Adj.-Gen.
Official: R. R. TOWNES, Ass't Adj.-Gen.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL.

HEADQUARTERS, MEMPHIS, July 24, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 61.—Travel into and out of Memphis, by carriage, wagon, foot or horse, in the usual course of business, will be as free and unobstructed as is consistent with a state of war. To farmers, planters and business men, with their families and servants, free intercourse will be permitted without passes, or any hindrance, save the right of examination, and even search, when the officer of the guard shall think it proper and necessary.

This travel must be by daylight, and no exceptions to this rule will be permitted, save to market and supply carts, which may enter an hour before day, provided they are known to the officer of the guard. Wagons leaving town with an undue proportion of any one article or commodity, will be stopped, and if found engaged in illicit trade or deception, the road guard will send it to his Brigadier, who will take the wagon and property, and imprison the parties implicated, if he entertain even strong suspicion.

Travel is limited to the following roads:

1. Raleigh Road.
2. State-line Road.
3. Pigeon-Roost or Byhalia Road.
4. Hernando Road.
5. Horn Lake Road.

A small guard charged with this duty will be stationed on each of these roads, about three miles from the city, at some house by the roadside, where all travelers will pause or stop till they receive a signal to pass. Written instructions from headquarters will be given from time to time to these guards, and when any officer announces to a traveler his decision, it must be instantly obeyed, however inconsistent it may appear with the spirit of this order.

Cavalry patrols and pickets, and infantry guards, posted for other purposes, will not molest the regular travel; but all such pickets and guards will promptly arrest and send to the Provost-Marshal all persons attempting to enter or depart by any other road, and at any other time and manner than is herein prescribed.

Brig.-Gen. HURLBUT is charged with the execution of this order, as to the Horn Lake road, the Hernando and Pigeon Roost roads, and Brig.-Gen. SMITH as to the State Line and Raleigh roads.

Details of one commissioned and one non-commissioned officer and three men will be sufficient for each road. Details permanent or weekly at the pleasure of the Brigadier, who will strengthen the guard under special instructions, or when, in his judgment, it should be necessary.

By order of Major-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.
J. H. HAMMOND, Assist. Adjt.-Gen'l.

GEN. GRANT ON DEALING WITH REBELS.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T WEST TENNESSEE,
CORINTH, Miss., July 25, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 64.—The attention of the Major-General Commanding having been called to the fact of persons within this district sympathizing with the rebellion, who have cotton for sale, refusing to receive United States Treasury Notes in payment therefor, or anything other than gold or silver, which is paid them by speculators, whose love of gain is greater than their love of country, and the gold and silver thus paid indirectly offering aid and comfort to the enemy, renders necessary the publication of the following order:

1. From and after the first day of August, 1862, gold and silver will not be paid within this district by speculators for the products of the rebel States. United States Treasury notes are legal tender in all cases, and when refused, the parties refusing them will be arrested, and such of their crops as are not required for the subsistence of their families, stock, &c., may be seized and sold by the nearest United States Quartermaster, for the benefit of whom it may concern.

2. Money so received will be accounted for by the officer receiving it on his next account current, and used for the benefit of the Government, only to be paid to the owners of the crops sold on orders from authority above district commanders.

3. Any speculators passing out gold and silver in violation of this order, will be arrested and sent North, and the property so purchased seized and turned over to the proper department for the benefit of the Government.

4. A strict inforcement of this order is enjoined upon all officers in this district.

By command of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
JOHN A. BOWLING, A. A. G.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.

VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, July 23,
Via CAIRO, Wednesday, July 30.

By an agreement between Commodores DAVIS and FARRAGUT, an attempt to take the ram *Arkansas* was made yesterday morning. By arrangement, the fleet below was to come up and engage the rebel batteries, while the Western gunboats were to engage the upper. The *Essex* and ram *Queen of the West*, in the meantime, were to attack and tow out the *Arkansas*.

Accordingly, at daylight, the *Benton*, (flagship,) the *Cincinnati*, *Louisville* and *Bragg*, weighed anchor and steamed down the river. As they neared the Point the *Bragg* halted and laid to securely under the right bank, for what purpose is unknown. The *Essex* passed on, hugging the Point and right shore, with her ports closed, while the remainder of the fleet engaged the batteries in a spirited manner.

The fleet below failed to come up. Not even the *Sumter*, which was relied on, fired a gun from below.

As the *Essex* passed down, the shots literally rained on and around her, the lower batteries having no better mark.

The lower mortarboats fired a few shells, but they had no effect in diverting the fire of the enemy from the *Essex*.

The rebel fire was tremendous, and it seemed as if every man's house-yard had been converted into a battery. Not less than sixty guns were planted in the town.

The *Essex* intended to run into the side of the *Arkansas* and jam her against the rocky levee, but the rebel craft swung out, and the *Essex* grazed her side only, and then ran into the shore. As she went on, however, she gave the *Arkansas* the contents of her three 11-inch bow guns.

As they lay alongside they exchanged shots constantly.

As soon as the *Essex* got loose from the shore, thinking she could do no good, unsupported as she appeared to be, she dropped down. But she was not altogether unsupported. The *Queen of the West* was nobly coming to her aid, and though she arrived too late to act in concert with the *Essex*, she attacked the *Arkansas* alone. She ran head down, and gave the *Arkansas* a butt that made her tremble from stem to stern. Recovering herself, the *Queen* ran on again so forcibly as to strain her own works badly in the bow. The *Queen* then backed out and came up the river.

The *Essex* and *Queen* received a terrible shower of shot as they approached and left the *Arkansas*. The *Essex* received several shot through her, and had one man killed and two wounded. The *Queen*, though shot through and through a dozen times, made a miraculous escape. She did not sustain any loss of life. All her crew were volunteers and acted nobly. For an unarmed vessel to run under sixty guns looks like madness, and her escape appears little short of a Divine providence.

The remainder of the fleet engaged sustained no harm.

The whole movement has proved a failure, and the terrible *Arkansas* lies secure under the guns of Vicksburgh.

The *Ceres* went down the river a few miles, last night, to return a large number of negroes lately taken from plantations to work on the canal. While returning, this morning, she was fired upon by a new rebel battery below, and a Captain of the Sixth Vermont was killed and several men wounded.

Five of our gunboats are now laid up for repairs. Never yet has there been a time when they were so much needed.

About Greenville, Miss., the rebels are doing an immense deal of mischief to transports. The *V. F. Wilson* was riddled on her last trip up, and the *Victoria* got a dozen shots into her in coming down. The *Sallie Wood*, Capt. GUS. LYON, of St. Louis, is said to have been burned to the water's edge while trying to make her way up a day or two ago. Why don't our people retaliate by burning Greenville?

Rumors freshen that Gen. PRICE is marching upon us from Gaines' Landing, and fears are apprehended that we shall soon be forced to retreat. The situation here has few pleasant aspects indeed.

THE EXPLOIT OF THE ARKANSAS.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

VICKSBURGH, July 17, 1862.

Only one boat or vessel escaped being hit in running the blockade on the night of the 15th. The *Sumter* was hit a dozen times, and badly ripped up. On Commodore FARRAGUT's fleet about ten men were killed and twenty wounded. On the flagship *Hartford* four were killed, including first master GEO. LOUNSBURY, of Bridgeport, Conn. Our Western gunboats sustained slight damages, but had none killed or wounded.

The *Arkansas* lies before the city, and repairs are being rapidly pushed on her. We can plainly observe every movement. The following description of her will enable any one to form a correct idea of her external appearance: Her hull rises above the water-line about three feet; her prow runs to a sharp point, and is vertical from the top to nearly her whole draught of water—evidently intended to butt far below the water and sink her opponent almost instantly. Fore and aft of the elevation, she exhibits bulwarks about three feet high—in front running to a point, and aft having about the usual form. Her stern has two bends, tapering in such a shape as to make it almost impossible for a ball to enter her hull. She has a propeller on each side of her rudder, and handles evidently very easy. Her gun rooms, etc., are shaped something like a house, the slant being very gradual on the stern and sides, while forward she has a sort of ell-port, also running up like the roof of a house, which is evidently used as ward rooms. She mounts three guns on a side, the ports being open just above the bulwark of the hull, or three feet above water. She also mounts two guns fore and aft, making ten in all. Her general appearance, in fact, comes nearer to the *Merrimac* than any boat I have seen. She is protected by railroad T iron, interlapped in such a way as to make it about six inches thick. The interstice between her outer and inner timbers is evidently filled with compressed cotton. She is painted brown. With a good glass I had no difficulty in counting ten shot holes in her port side, her stern having proved invulnerable.

The following is the report of Commander HENRY WALKE to Commodore DAVIS:

GUNBOAT CARONDELET, July 15, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to your orders, passed to me yesterday by acting Fleet Capt. PHELPS, I got under way this morning, accompanied by the gunboat *Tyler* and steam ram *Queen of the West*, and proceeded up the Yazoo on a reconnoissance. We had proceeded about six miles up the river, when we discovered a formidable-looking rebel ram or gunboat, since proved to be the celebrated *Arkansas*. The *Queen of the West*, *Tyler* and *Carondelet* at once retreated down the river to avoid being inevitably sunk, firing upon her with our stern and occasionally with our side guns. The enemy vigorously returned the fire from her heavy bow guns as she pursued, and had greatly the advantage of us from being thoroughly protected by iron. We had continued the fight about one hour when the *Arkansas* came up, with the evident intention of running us down. I avoided the blow, and as we passed exchanged broadsides at very close quarter. I endeavored to board her, but she passed us too quickly, and I could only fire our bow guns fairly at her stern. Not a shot entered her, however, the shot easily glancing off her invulnerable stern.

At this moment our wheelropes were cut off for the third time, and we had to run the boat into shore. As she swung round, we gave the rebel vigorous discharges from our bow and starboard guns. Two shot-holes were now seen in her side, when the crew were observed pumping her out. At this juncture a man was observed to be thrown overboard from the *Arkansas*. We had now received severe damages in our hull and machinery, more than twenty shots having entered the boat. In the engineer's department, three escape-pipes, the steam-guage and two water-pipes were cut away. In the carpenter's department, nineteen beams were cut away, thirty timbers damaged, and three boats rendered useless. Our deck-pumps were cut away also. We had some thirty killed, wounded and missing.

When the escape-pipes were cut away, many of the hands jumped into the water.

The gunboat *Tyler* sustained me in a gallant and effective manner.

Our officers and most of the men behaved in a gallant manner during the whole action.

Yours respectfully,
HENRY WALKE,
Commanding *Carondelet*.

This report is too modest. It does not give an adequate idea of the damage sustained by the *Carondelet*. She suffered most in her stern, as she was coming down the narrow Yazoo. In this part she received sixteen shots, eight through Capt. WALKE's cabin and seven through the wardroom. In these two rooms the furniture was demolished generally. Two shots passed through two of the heavy deck timbers; one bounded along and came within an ace of staving in a cylinder head; another passed within three inches of the steam-drum, and had not Capt. WALKE taken the precaution to surround his boilers with twenty-inches of green oak timber, we should have had another *Mound City* accident to chronicle. One shot went through the casemate, and then bounded along to the stern of the vessel, where it went through ten inches oak timber, about five feet loose timber, and four thicknesses of boiler-iron. The wreck, in fact, almost defies description. On the starboard side the one and a half inch of iron opposite the boilers was penetrated twice. This, however, was done when the *Arkansas* and *Carondelet* were at very close quarters.

In following the *Arkansas* down, on the 15th, the *Benton* got two shots through her port hind-quarter, two in the stern, and two swept the deck. One of the latter rubbed Capt. PHELPS rather close. Several indentations were made in her thickest iron, but the metal was proof at the distance of a mile.

I have not been on the *Tyler*, but am told the internal wreck is quite large. One shot passing over her cut off the heads of several persons.

Much speculation is indulged in in regard to the *Arkansas*. She keeps up steam, and is very busy repairing. The fleet above lies in a little better shape than it did when the *Arkansas* ran the blockade; while the fleet below is stretched across the river in line of battle.

To-day the mortars are indulging in their usual harmless firing, to which the enemy returns not a shot or shell.

BYRON WILSON has been promoted to the command of the *Cincinnati*. He took charge the day after the running of the blockade. GEO. W. REED, of Philadelphia, has been promoted from the rank of Master's Mate to be Paymaster on the *Benton*.

On the *Tyler*, Engineer DAVIS was killed, and Pilot JOHN SEBASTIAN had his arm taken off near the shoulder, and Pilot DAVID HINES was wounded in the back.

The *Queen of the West* acted very cowardly, and her Captain has been arrested.

A letter to the same paper dated July 21, says:

"The *Arkansas* is said to have been commanded by a man named CARTER, and was doubtless manned by a volunteer crew.

The peculiarity of the *Arkansas* is her ram, which is sharp and running so deep as to make an opening below the water-line with the same certainty as above. A fair blow from her would inevitably sink any of our iron-clad vessels. Capt. WALKE informed me that he tried several times to send a shot into her stem, but from the beveled manner in which it is constructed, they glanced off, like water from a duck's back. She is equally invulnerable in her sharp-tapered bow. Indeed, she does not seem to have received any but broadside shots. Her iron-plating, which is T railroad iron, interlaced thus, TTTT, seems to have been so well fastened as not to have been at all misplaced.

The *Tyler* and *Carondelet* have gone up for repairs. The officers and crew of the former are to be put upon the *Mound City*, which has not been supplied since her recent disaster.

Commodore FARRAGUT's fleet still lies below, and is drawn up in line of battle, to prevent the passage of the *Arkansas*. Yesterday the *Arkansas* came up to the point and took a view of matters here. She cannot have sustained any very heavy damages. We hear of a combined attack upon the city, but doubtless, ere a decision is arrived at, the *Arkansas* will be playing hob among our sleepy vessels.

THE FIGHT AT MEMPHIS, MISSOURI.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 25.

On the 18th, Maj. JOHN B. CLOPPER, in command of a detachment of Merrill's Horse, about 300 strong, and a detachment of Maj. RODGERS' Battalion, Eleventh M. S. M., about 100 strong, attacked, and after a very severe fight, entirely routed PORTER's and DUNN's bands of guerrillas, 600 strong.

At last accounts they were still in hot pursuit of PORTER's forces, which were moving rapidly South, and had crossed the railroad and posted themselves for another fight in the vicinity of Florida, where they were probably again attacked by Maj. CLOPPER's forces, which crossed the railroad in pursuit yesterday.

The fight took place near Memphis, and was brought on by a small advanced guard, being fired on by the enemy concealed in heavy brush and timber, across the road.

Having halted and chosen the ground for the fight, they were immediately attacked by Major CLOPPER, and, after a desperate fight, lasting nearly three hours, were completely routed and driven from the field, leaving a large number of dead and wounded on the ground.

The severity of the fight is well illustrated by the fact that five successive charges across sloping ground on the concealed enemy, were repulsed, and the sixth was successful, resulting in a hand to hand struggle, in which one of MERRILL's horses was killed by a blow from a musket across the neck, breaking it.

At the time the messenger left the ground, all of our killed and wounded had been found, amounting to eighty-three; and twenty-three dead guerrillas has been discovered on the field, yet the search among the thick brush for the dead and wounded of the enemy had just commenced.

In Major CLOPPER's hasty note, written on the field, and when just starting in pursuit, he says: "I can not find terms adequate to express my admiration for the heroic manner in which my command stood the galling and destructive fire poured upon them by the concealed assassins. The enemy are badly whipped, and in full flight, and I follow at once. The enemy were well concealed in the brush and timber, and I must do them the justice to say that they fought desperately. They will not meet me in open ground."

PORTER's gang, three hundred strong, day before yesterday morning, were attacked near Florida by fifty Iowa cavalry belonging to Maj. CALDWELL's battalion. After about an hour's hard fighting the latter were repulsed, and fell back, bringing off their killed and wounded, and were not pursued by the guerrillas. Maj. CALDWELL says our killed, wounded and missing number twenty-six. The enemy's loss is not known accurately, but is reported by their friends to have greatly exceeded ours. PORTER, meantime, left the ground also, and fell back to a strong position near Florida.

THE FATE OF TRAITORS IN INDIANA.

From the Indianapolis Journal, July 26.

We learned, yesterday, some particulars of the killing of CARNEY and MEFFORD, two of the traitors who guided and assisted the rebel guerrillas in their attack on Newburgh, which have not yet been published. While the rebels were carrying off the plunder they had taken from the hospitals, and such private houses as they had robbed, and just before they started with the second boat-load to the Kentucky shore, these two villains went to a coffee-house and took a drink, remarking to the bar-keeper that it was the last drink they ever intended to take in the town, a prophecy which was speedily fulfilled in a manner very different from what they expected. As they came out they were seen by a young countryman, who had hurried into the town, with a few others, to defend it when the news of the attack got abroad, and he said they should never leave the town alive. He was armed with an old-fashioned large bore rifle, commonly called a "yager," and as the traitors were making their way toward the boat, he drew a bead on MEFFORD and shot him, the ball passing through his hips. The traitor fell mortally wounded, but not dead. CARNEY made a dash for the boat when he saw his fellow-traitor fall, but he had run only a few feet when a door opened on the street, and a citizen, armed with a rusty old musket and bayonet, stepped out and fired at him. The ball struck him in the breast, killing him instantly. The man then walked up to MEFFORD, who was lying close by, and stabbed him with the bayonet two or three times, but not fatally. MEFFORD was taken to his house, and left there some time, but the citizens were so perfectly enraged, that to prevent his being hung, wounded as he was, Col. BATES, of the Warwick Legion, determined to take him to Evansville. He was placed on a wagon or dray for that purpose; and while he was lying there, a voice in the crowd cried, "Give him air." As the crowd opened, a gun was fired through the break, and the ball struck MEFFORD in the neck, breaking it, and killing him instantly. Thus perished two traitors who had guided the enemy to their own town, and assisted them in attacking and plundering their own fellow-townsmen.

A SERENADE IN CHICAGO.

SPEECHES BY GOV. YATES AND SENATOR SHERMAN.

Gov. YATES, of Illinois, made the following brief speech in response to a serenade given him in Chicago on Wednesday evening last:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF CHICAGO: I will state to you that I have accepted an invitation from the Board of Trade to speak upon Friday night, and will not now address you at length. Upon that occasion I shall speak at length, giving you my views and opinions of this war, of the crisis and the demands of the crisis. [Applause.]

From the very first, as you must know, from the day I delivered my inaugural at Springfield until the present, I have been in favor of employing all the means and agencies with which God has blessed us, for the vigorous and efficient prosecution of this war. [Applause.] Fearless of popular prejudices, or their effects upon myself, I am proud to stand up before so immense an audience, and in the face of the world and of mankind to proclaim this sentiment: That we should use every agency necessary to put down this gigantic rebellion. In common with the lamented DOUGLAS I urged upon the State Legislature the necessity of making strong and determined efforts. So to-night my voice is still for war—stern, relentless, exterminating war—until a traitor's foot shall no longer disgrace American soil; until from every Union legion shall go up the glad sound of victory, and until from every fort shall wave the glorious old Stars and Stripes. [Cheers.]

I am proud to-night of Chicago, not only as the Queen City of the Lakes—not only as a city which has increased to a degree unparalleled in all the elements of commercial and municipal prosperity—but also that it has come up in the pursuance of its duty, without distinction of party, native as well as foreign born, standing shoulder to shoulder in the prosecution of this war. I urge upon you, citizens, be true in this crisis of your country. Sustain the Government so dear to every one of us; upon which hang all our interests and hopes, and all that is precious, not only to ourselves, but to the world. Cease not in your efforts until we have purged the land of WASHINGTON of all traces of rebellion; until we have restored peace and the supremacy of the law and the Constitution, and once again stand before the world a united country.

The Governor's address was received with loud cheering, amidst which he withdrew.

Mayor SHERMAN came forward and announced that Hon. JOHN SHERMAN had just arrived and would address the audience briefly. He said substantially:

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN SHERMAN.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Your worthy Mayor, regardless of dust and the fatigue of travel, has called me hither to say a few words to this large assembly, gathered together to do honor to your excellent Governor.

Fellow-citizens, the present is no time for delay or ceremony. This country is in the midst of a grand historic war, worthy to be recorded by the pen of the greatest historians. The problem is being worked out, whether we are to be as successful in putting down gigantic rebellion and domestic discords as in resisting foreign aggression.

The skies are just now overspread with gloom; we have met with reverse and disaster, but, thank God, a brighter and better day is dawning. [Applause.] The people of Ohio believe in prosecuting this war till the National flag waves over every foot of the Republic from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. If the rebellion be subdued *now* all trouble in that direction will be forever ended. We must meet this crisis *now* with our whole heart and all our abilities. The reason why we have met with reverses is, we have not waked up to the magnitude of the undertaking in which we are engaged. We have used honied words and conciliatory terms heretofore, but now this must be ended. Now we must use more potent instruments—*every means which God has put into our hands—bond and free—white and black.* [Applause.]

I regard the present Chief Magistrate of the nation as a pure, patriotic and honest man, but he is unfortunate in some degree as to his surroundings; he has not yet caught the spirit which should animate him in the prosecution of this gigantic war. [Cries—"That's so."] If the people of the loyal States would go into the war for the maintenance of the integrity of the nation in a proper spirit, and use the means which God has given them—all the means—it would not be a year before the rebellion would be exterminated. I do not know who have preceded me, nor what they have said to you, but I speak my hearty and honest convictions. The interests of the entire country are identical. It is bound together by Almighty God, and must not be separated. [Cheers.]

Now, fellow-citizens, let us go to work to aid the Government. Aid your Governor in the enlistment of more men to go down and crush out this rebellion speedily. The States of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio have gained immortal honor in this war. Victory has ever perched upon their banners. The battle fields of the West have shown the qualities of our Western men, and I thank God they have had an opportunity of aiding in the suppression of the rebellion. Let us all swear by the ever-living God that this glorious Union shall never be broken or destroyed, while strong arms and brave hearts can uphold and maintain it. [Long continued applause.]

After Mr. SHERMAN's withdrawal, the band dismissed the audience with music.

THE NEW-ORLEANS BANK QUESTION.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER FROM REVERDY JOHNSON.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
NEW-ORLEANS, July 17, 1862.

To Major-Gen. Butler:

DEAR SIR: The question presented by the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank relative to accrued dividends on stock belonging to citizens of loyal States, sequestered by the action of the Confederate Government, and deposited on such sequestration in the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, upon which you have done me the honor to request my advice, by your note of this date, I have considered.

If this deposit was now, in its entirety, with the Citizens' Bank, or had been paid over by that Bank to the United States, it would be clear, that as between the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, and the Citizens' Bank, and the United States, it would be proper that the Bank, if paying the dividend to the stockholders, should be refunded by the Citizens' Bank or the United States; and it would be equally clear that on the contingency of the inability of the Bank to pay the stockholders, that they should be paid by the Citizens' Bank, or by the United States, as the one or the other might have the funds. At the moment the dividend was made, each stockholder became a creditor of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank for the amount declared on his particular stock, and if said amount was paid by the Bank to a third party, with notice of the fact, he, the stockholder, would, at his option, have recourse to that party. If the money, in such a case, could be traced, it would be the stockholder's specifically. But as he is under no obligation to resort to any one but the original debtor, the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, the amount, whilst in their hands, was his property. With regard to it, they were but his agents, bound to hold it for his benefit, and without any authority to pay it to any one else. The payment, therefore, by the Bank, under a totally illegal and unconstitutional order of a pretended Government, whether made under duress, actual or apprehended, is without authority and wholly void. Such payment, consequently, is no answer to the demand of the stockholders, either morally or legally. The Bank, therefore, is as liable now to the stockholders, as they would be if the amount was actually in their vaults. They have no right to refer the stockholders either to the Citizens' Bank or to the Government of the United States. The only claim they can have will arise after they shall have paid the stockholders. That being done. If the dividend should be in the Citizens' Bank, or should have been received in full by the United States, they would have a right to demand it of the one or the other, as the case may be, and should it be only with the one, or received by the other in part, then to demand it *pro rata*.

From the papers accompanying your note, it is evident that the Citizens' Bank is not liable, as proper legal authority has caused them to pay it over to you, as the duly constituted representative of the United States, and it is equally clear that as between the latter and the Mechanics' & Traders' Bank, the United States not having received the whole fund, there will only be a proportionate responsibility on the part of the United States. What that proportion will be, it is impossible, with the information in your possession, to ascertain; nor do I see how it can be satisfactorily done, except by a commission empowered to examine into the whole mattter in detail.

My opinion, therefore, is, that the Bank owes the dividends in question to the stockholders; that these should be paid at once, and that the rights of the Bank, as between themselves and the United States, must be left to future settlement.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

(Signed) REVERDY JOHNSON,
United States Commissioner.

THE INDIANS ISSUING SHINPLASTERS.

Superintendent W. COFFIN sends the Indian Bureau a specimen of bogus Confederate money or "Treasury notes" of the Cherokee Nation. It bears the number 1,120, and bears the following on its face:

"50 cts. The Cherokee Nation will pay to bearer FIFTY CENTS in notes of the Confederate States whenever the sum of 20, 50 or 100 dollars is presented at the office of the Treasurer. Tahlequah, June 18th, 1862.

JOSH ROSS, Clerk. LEWIS ROSS, Treasurer.

Issued by authority of law in lieu of notes of the Confederate States, which are retained in the Treasury for the redemption thereof."

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

A CURIOUS ARTICLE.

The Annapolis (Md.) *Gazette*, which is edited and published by Mr. J. T. WILSON, formerly Secretary of State under Gen. HICKS, vehemently attacks the Emancipation scheme urged by the President. In view of the fact that the *Gazette* has hitherto been an uncompromising Union paper, the following is significant. Referring to the recent address of the President to the Border States Congressmen it says:

"The most singular feature of the Address is a vague and timid allusion to the Abolition pressure brought to bear upon the President, and his evident conviction that the destruction of Slavery in the Border States would be a sufficicient sop to the abolition Cerberus. Give the dogs *that* bone, and they will readily furnish men to push further South; doubtless in the hope of freeing more negroes. Conversely, we suppose, if they do not get what they demand, no more means will be furnished for the prosecution of the war.

N. B.—This is our interpretation of the President's meaning. If it be correct, we should like to know if such a humiliating speech has ever before come from the White House! And is it not an absolute and positive declaration that the war is for the negro, and not for the restoration of the Union—that the President is opposed to such a policy, but is obliged to adopt it? We can read the seeming riddle in no other way. And, if our reading be correct, we have no hesitation in expressing the hope that the days of the Republic are numbered. We wish to hear of no more slaughtered thousands as an offering to the Moloch of a petty and contemptible fanaticism. We wish no longer to hear vain boasting of the strength of our institutions. Let them perish; and let the vast ruins be a perpetual proof that men are little better than beasts.

Our language may be deemed too strong. But we have expressed our convictions in the premises.

We believe a majority of the people of Maryland favor the scheme of emancipation, accompanied by compensation and colonization. But we do not believe there is a man in the State who is willing to be *forced* to do that, or any other act, at the *order* of the Abolitionists. It a question of policy which we desire to settle for ourselves and at our own time. We desire no interference with it by others—and we will permit no set of men to *force* us. In other words, we cannot recognize the right to *rob* loyal men of their slaves, any more than of their horses or other property. And we can look in no other light than this upon the act of a Congress which invites us to *sell* our slaves and *refuses* to make provision for paying us. Verily, there are many fools in high places!

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A SPEECH BY GOV. PEIRPOINT.

On Saturday last a large meeting was held at Wheeling, Va., to stimulate enlistments. A memorial to the Governor, recommending the levying of a tax to raise the necessary bounty, was read and adopted. Gov. PEIRPOINT made a stirring speech. The following are extracts from his address:

"There has been a party in Congress ever since this war was inaugurated that has hung upon the President like a wild cat to a sheep's back, [laughter,] clogging him in every effort he has made, telling him, 'O, Sir! O, Sir! You must win these people back by love. [Derisive laughter.] You must not hurt anybody. There is an old devil of a rebel that has got all his sons in the field, and all his money in the Confederate Treasury; he has got his able-bodied negroes digging ditches for them, and others of them growing food to subsist the rebel armies. He has some women and children left at home; a handsome house, yard and garden; a handsome lot of poultry and cattle round him. Now when you march out there, you must leave ten or twenty or thirty men to guard his possessions, for everything he has must be kept secure.' Thus half our army has been guarding rebels' property, and protecting rebels' negroes, while the balance have been laboring in the trenches, and the negroes standing looking on. [Cries of 'Good!' 'good!' and applause.] But the rebellion must be put down and nobody hurt! All the 'constitutional guaranties of the people' must be respected! You must teach them that the Government does not intend to hurt them. You must 'win them back.' You 'cannot conquer them,' and make them submissive. Never! You must win them back by measures of conciliation; while at the very same time the rebel, with all his force in the field, is sending his minions as far into your lines as he can, stealing all the horses they can get their hands on; seizing every Union man; with orders from the rebel executive of Virginia to his 'partisan' warriors to seize every man connected with the Wheeling Government, and carry him within their lines in order that he may be punished—O, but yet you must not hurt them! [Laughter.] What a gentle, placable set of men they are! How kind, how generous! How pure their motives, and stainless their record! The F. F. V's. of Virginia! They must not be hurt—O, No! [Good, and laughter.]

Now, gentlemen, the Congress of the United States has, at its recent session, passed laws advising the President of the United States and by which he is to be governed—for I take it the Congress of the United States are the supreme law-makers and not the President. They have seen, the President has seen, while his hands have been tied by these gentlemen who have been hanging on there as the peculiar Constitutional men—[laughter]—as the peculiar lovers of secession—[good! good]—as the peculiar men who are sympathising with the South—that he has had to shake them off. Congress has passed the laws; the President has signed them; and what are they? I can see nothing 'unconstitutional' in them. I can see nothing in them against a vigorous prosecution of the war. They have decided that every rebel who continues in the field sixty days after the President of the United States shall have issued his proclamation, shall be liable to have his negroes taken from him. [Good for that!] O, now that is outrageous—to take all a develish rebel's niggers from him? [Laughter.] He shall also have all personal property taken from him. [Good! Better!] He shall have all his land taken from him for the term of his natural lifetime. O, yet, but this is taking the rights of the people away from them! No, it is not. I would like to know what rights a develish rebel has. [None! None! a halter.]

* * * * * * *

Now, my fellow-citizens, if it is necessary in this struggle to take every negro in the South and set him to work in the ditches, saving our men from labor, I would say take him. [That's right.] And if it would make him throw one spade full of dirt more to promise him his liberty on putting down the rebellion, I would promise him his liberty. [Applause and good.] Here are my neighbors going to the battle-field, offering themselves freely on the altar of their country for the sake of putting down a wicked rebellion, yet they must be made to do all the hard work in a southern sun while negroes are strolling around doing nothing, belonging to rebels, too. They must not be made to work. They must not be stimulated to work; because if they are some rebel's property will be injured. You must not do that, it is unconstitutional. You must let men go by hundreds of thousands from the Northern and Border States, you must prolong the war by sacrificing them to drudgery in a Southern climate, but you must not employ the negroes. No, every white man's life I can save I will save. [Good! Good!] I will adopt the policy most economical in white men, and use the property of rebels of whatever species, and if it is the negro, I will give him the greatest inducements to work in order that the war may be as short as possible, that the victory may be the more glorious, and that traitors may be more completely punished." [Enthusiastic applause.]

After Gov. PEIRPOINT had concluded, Hon. SHERRARD CLEMENS made an eloquent speech.

A DESERTER'S STORY.

JOHN L. MOORE, late of Company E, First Georgia Regiment, has arrived in New-Bedford, Mass., where he expects to ship for a cruise on a whaler. He states that soon after the fall of Sumter he went with some young companions to Athens, in that State, and while on a spree, enlisted in the Confederate army for three years. His father endeavored to procure his release, but in vain. He was ordered to Fort Pulaski, and thence to Tybee Island. In July of last year he was ordered to Richmond, and from thence went to Manassas. Here he remained till the evacuation, when he went with the army to Richmond, and then to Yorktown. After leaving Manassas, their fare was very hard; they had no tents; lived on meat and bread—no coffee and no vegetables, except an occasional treat of peas. Since that time, too, he says, he has received no pay and no clothes, save what were sent to him from home.

He says our guns were too busy for them to stay at Yorktown. He was knocked down several times by the dirt thrown up by our shells, and Gen. JOHNSTON said they could not hold the place, and the sooner they evacuated the better. Gen. TOOMBS, too, was terribly disgusted with the mud of the Peninsula, and swore roundly that he would not fight there. MOORE says he was "right smart glad," when the order to evacuate was received. On the 11th of June he was taken sick and placed in the hospital. There he remained till the day succeeding the last fight, on the 3d inst., when he rejoined his regiment. He made up his mind while sick to desert, and left on the first opportunity. When he left Tybee Island his regiment numbered 850 men; when he deserted there were not 150 remaining.

A Deserved Tribute to the Medical Director at Fortress Monroe.

The following correspondence, relative to one of the most meritorious officers connected with the medical service of the war, explains itself:

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1862.

Dr. Vanderpool, Surgeon-General State of New-York:

SIR: The undersigned have been appointed a Committee to forward the inclosed to your address. As you will find, on perusal, it is a voluntary but well-deserved tribute of professional men to the merits of one whom they are proud to call a colleague. May we ask you, if not inconsistent with your duties, to bring it officially to the notice of the Secretary of War and the President.

(Signed) WILLIAM DETMOLD, M. D.
JAMES R. WOOD.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, July 21, 1862.

SIR: In transmitting through you to the honorable Secretary of War the inclosed communication, I perform the most agreeable duty which has thus far devolved upon me.

You who are so thoroughly conversant with the qualities of mind and heart, which characterize Dr. CUYLER, will see in this but a merited compliment to a true and noble man.

You will find among the signatures the best names of New-York, and it would be difficult to find on this side of the Atlantic, or on the other either, a jury of medical men whose verdict is entitled to more weight.

To the above expression, I beg to add, from personal observation, my cordial affirmation. I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

J. OAKLEY VANDERPOEL,
Surgeon-General New-York.

Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General United States Army.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The undersigned corps of volunteer surgeons of the State of New-York trust that their addressing you may not be considered an act of supererogation, for, although fully aware that it is not distinctly within the limits of their prescribed duties, they feel that they are discharging a moral obligation in putting on record in the Department their high appreciation of the distinguished services which Dr. CUYLER, the Medical Director of Fort Monroe, renders daily and hourly, with untiring energy, to the multitude of sick and wounded in the department.

From our personal observation we feel pleasure in saying that we have rarely met with so happy a combination of thorough administrative talent, with the highest order of professional skill and experience, and that genuine and true gentleness of heart—by the one benefiting those under his care to the full limit of professional skill, and by the latter shedding comfort and gladness even where the sufferer is beyond reach of the first.

In thus briefly stating the result of our personal observation, we beg to say, that we are not prompted to do so by the contemplated change in the medical staff of the army; for while on one hand we do not intend to intrude, we feel on the other hand confident that Government would not overlook the valuable services of so faithful a servant. We beg simply to be permitted, as we said before, to put on record our appreciation of so high an order of merit, and in doing so, we trust it is unnecessary to state that our thus addressing you, Sir, is not only unsolicited by, but entirely unknown to Dr. CUYLER.

(Signed.)

ALFRED C. POST, M. D.
STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.
E. KRACKOWIZER, M. D.
GEO. COCHRAN, M. D.
DANIEL AYRES, M. D.
D. E. KISSAM, M. D.
C. OLCUTT, M. D.
JAMES R. WOOD, M. D.

WM. DETMOLD, M. D.
GURDON BUCK, M. D.
WILLIAM PARKER, M.D.
T. M. MARKOE, M. D.
CHAS. D. SMITH, M. D.
J. J. CRANE, M. D.
JOHN O. STONE, M. D.
GEO. A. PETERS, M. D.

The New Justice of the Supreme Court for the Northwestern District.

Extract from a Private Letter.

FORT MADISON, Iowa, Wednesday, July 23, 1862.

The appointment of S. F. MILLER, of Keokuk, to the Bench of the United States Supreme Court pleases us, in Southeastern Iowa, well. He is a native of Kentucky, 45 years old, and vigorous physically, morally and mentally. His case illustrates the changeableness of career, so often exhibited in our Western country. When quite a young man, he was a preacher of the School of ALEXANDER CAMPBELL. Afterwards he professed the healing art. For ten years past he has practiced law with high success, at Keokuk; and if his industry does not flag, and if he keeps his ermine as unstained as was his lawyer's gown, he will win enviable laurels. Without being brilliant, Mr. MILLER excels in a straightforward logic—every link of his chain being usually strong and well adjusted. From the beginning of our late troubles, he has manfully and ably battled against the foul monster, secession. As a citizen, his house is said to have been the seat of genial Kentucky hospitality.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays. Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac informs us of a movement of considerable importance, attended with entire success. Six hundred of our men crossed the river on Friday afternoon, and destroyed the houses and woods on the opposite shore, which had afforded protection to the rebels in their recent forays, and especially at the point from which the rebels shelled our shipping and camps on Thursday night. Not a man was lost in the operation.

Intelligence from the advance of Gen. Pope's command states that no enemy in force has been discovered between Culpepper and Gordonsville; but it is supposed that strong intrenchments are being constructed at the latter place by the rebels. Our troops are represented to be in the highest spirits, and confident of complete success when they shall meet the foe. Gen. Pope was received by his army in the most enthusiastic manner.

We receive, by way of Memphis, what purports to be the arrangement decided upon by the rebel military leaders for the future conduct of the campaign on their part. It does not differ materially from the programme as it has reached us through other channels. The prominent feature of the plan is the dropping of the defensive, and assuming the offensive to the extent of an invasion of the North, at three different points—from Cumberland or Williamsport into Pennsylvania; from Louisville and Cincinnati into Indiana and Ohio; and from Paducah and Cairo into Illinois. Washington is, of course, to be captured, as a preliminary to all this, for which purpose a special column of 200,000 picked troops from Richmond will be hurled upon it; while McClellan is to be cut off from supplies and reinforcements by the obstruction of the James River. A very pretty plan on paper, and one which will work to admiration, if nobody interferes with it.

Lieut. Gustavus Tafel, of the Ninth Ohio (First German) Regiment, appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixth Ohio (Fourth German) Regiment, arrived in Cincinnati on Thursday night. He left the Third Brigade of Gen. Thomas' Division, under command of Col. R. L. McCook, at Jackson's Ford, on the Tennessee River, Saturday last. Bob McCook's "bully Dutchmen" were in fine condition. Col. McCook was sick, being badly pulled down by camp dysentery. The reports of an immense destruction by guerrillas of Government property at Florence, Ala., were entirely without foundation in fact. A squad of rebels had burned some cotton near Waterloo. The steamer reported burned on the Tennessee River is safe, Lieut. Tafel coming down on her.

A report that four hundred guerrillas were about to attack Parkersburgh, Va., caused a great excitement in that town on Monday last. The rumor proved entirely groundless, but the citizens were so much excited and so confident of an attack that they tore up the flooring of the bridge across Little Kanawha, and planted a cannon at the Parkersburgh end of the structure. A meeting of the City Council was held, and a Committee of three appointed, consisting of two Secessionists and one Union man, to go out with a flag of truce, meet the rebels and prevail upon them not to destroy the town. The money in the Bank was taken out and removed to Marietta, and was not brought back till 3 o'clock on Tuesday. During the whole of Monday people were rushing wildly through the streets, on foot and on horseback, armed with all sorts of weapons. Hundreds of persons fled to the hills adjoining the town, and many crossed the river into Ohio.

The Louisville *Democrat* of Thursday last pronounces false the report of a rebel raid on Russellville, Ky. "The only disturbance was a street fight—but there were no guerrillas there, nor had there been. Mr. Bassett, the telegraph operator, was, to some extent, engaged in the difficulty, and left the town: consequently no dispatches could be transmitted. We received by last night's mail the proceedings of a rousing Union meeting held in Russelville on Monday, the day before the reported capture, and there was then no fear of a raid."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes from Huntsville, Ala., under date of July 25, that Gen. Buell now proclaims distinctly that no slave shall be rendered up until the party claiming takes the oath of allegiance.

We had five arrivals, yesterday morning, from New-Orleans, which brought, collectively, 3,421 hhds. sugar, 153 bbls. sugar, 24 bbls. varnish, 8 bbls. turpentine, 1,645 bbls. resin, 236 bales cotton, 101 bales moss, 6,000 staves, 331 bbls. molasses, and 9 cases merchandise. The news is no later than had been previously received.

The war meeting in Cincinnati, on Thursday night, was a greater success than the most sanguine of its originators could have anticipated. The whole city was alive with excitement long before sunset; business, to a great extent, was suspended, and amid the ringing of bells and the waving of flags, the people wended their way to the place of meeting. The crowd could only have been measured by acres. We give elsewhere, this morning, the speech made by Gen. Lew. Wallace on the occasion.

Commodore Davis' fleet has been moved up to the mouth of the Yazoo, to all intents abandoning the siege of Vicksburgh, for the present at least.

A rebel Captain named Owsley, from Price's army, was arrested on Thursday, by order of Col. Bruce, at Bowling Green, Ky., sent up to Louisville and confined in the Military Prison. He boasted that he had been lurking about Louisville for two months, and seemed to be indifferent as to his fate. In conversations with persons on the train he said that Gen. Price had crossed the Mississippi at White River, on the 15th ult., with fifteen thousand men, and that he is now in Missouri or on the way there. Van Dorn, he says, is at Vicksburgh, Jeff. Thompson at Grenada, Miss., with ten thousand undisciplined troops, Beauregard at Richmond, and Breckinridge and Bragg at Chattanooga, with one hundred and sixty thousand men.

GENERAL NEWS.

One of the steamboats on the line between Portland and St. John has been taken off by Government order for war purposes.

In the District Court, Philadelphia, on Friday, Judge Cadwalader decided to set aside the sale of the cargo of the prize-steamer *Cumbria*, which took place about a week ago. Application has been made by the District-Attorney to set aside the sale so far as related to the dry-goods, on the ground that the sale had not taken place where the goods could be properly examined; that no opportunity had been given to purchasers to make necessary examination, and that there had not been a proper sampling of the goods. After the Judge had examined into the character of the sale generally, he came to the conclusion that it ought to be set aside, and that before a resale of the goods should take place, Commissioners should be appointed to examine the goods, and to average them for the sale. It seems that the sale of the cargo took place in a store near Water and Arch streets, which is imperfectly lighted, and that there was not a proper arrangement of the goods.

The U. S. frigate *Wabash* left Philadelphia for Port Royal on Friday.

Twelve or fourteen of the young men of the Shaker community at Canterbury, N. H., have gone to the war. That is doing pretty well for non-combatants.

There are now between 1,700 and 1,800 guests at the three principal Saratoga hotels, viz.: the States, the Congress and Union Halls.

On Wednesday morning last, about 10 o'clock, the way-train bound West came in collision with the way-train going East over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Oakland and Cranberry Summit. Wm. Donaldson, John Horne, of Eminence, Ky., and a Mr. Ray, of Moscow, O., drovers, who were sitting in the fourth car from the engine of the Eastern bound train, were killed almost instantly, and another man, also a drover, was so badly injured that it is thought he cannot survive. There were a couple of truck wheels in the car occupied by the drovers, and it is supposed that when the collision occurred these were the cause of the horribly fatal result, as the men were crushed beneath the heavy weight of the wheels.

Counterfeit 24-cent postage stamps have appeared at Portland. Unlike the genuine, they have no figures in the corner, and the words "U. S. Postage, Twenty-four Cents," instead of being part above and part below the head, form a circle about it. The face is broader than in the genuine.

Flour was quiet, on Saturday, and prices declined slightly. Wheat was a shade lower, yet not very active. Corn was in brisk demand, but was rather cheaper. Moderate transactions were reported in Groceries, Oils and Provisions, at essentially unaltered rates. Hay, Hops, Fish, Leather, Timothy Seed, Tallow and Whisky were in fair request. Spirits Turpentine advanced materially. The Freight engagements were moderate; rates steady. There were 458 vessels, of all classes, in port.

Expedition.

It must be admitted that the Americans, as a people, are not partial to undue deliberation. The nation has grown fast, got rich fast, thought, slept, eaten and drunk fast, and, as a matter of course, would decidedly prefer to *fight* fast. To those who know this best, it has been a matter of some surprise that the public at large has so patiently acquiesced in the long delays which those in authority have declared to be quite inevitable in the conduct of the present war. Some, indeed, have gone so far as to predict a serious disaffection on the part of the masses of the people, as a consequence of the dilatory procedures of our principal armies. We need scarcely say that this is an apprehension in which we have not shared; yet, it would be puerile to deny that the infusion of a strong element of enterprise and activity into the breasts of our leaders,—not the men,—would have, at this moment, a most desirable effect upon the spirit and temper of the country.

The people have really done violence to their natural characteristics, in a manner which deserves all praise, by the philosophic and equable spirit with which they have received the oft-repeated intelligence of procrastination and apparent inertia. They have even gone further, and sharply rebuked those whose well-meaning zeal has induced them to advocate premature measures of offence. They have been content to await with confidence the consummation of those mysterious and extensive strategical plans which were to result in the substantial overthrow of the rebel power. There is certainly something rather anomalous in this docility; but to the careful observer it is by no means inexplicable. In the first place, the people have always felt, and still feel, an absolute conviction of their own ample ability to suppress the insurrection; and secondly, they have implicitly believed that their rulers and leaders possessed the genius, as well as the will, to employ that ability wisely, and as swiftly as was consistent with wisdom, to achieve the necessary end. The popular faith in the first clause is unmoved—immovable; in the second it has unhappily been shaken, but not in such a manner that future energy may not repair.

It is assuredly wise that the carpenter should stick to his bench and the shoemaker to his last, and sensible men have been willing to leave the conduct of the war to the experts with whom it was intrusted. But we have a right to criticise results, however we submit to be silent during the cumulative processes which produce those results. We may not find fault in advance with the architect we have employed to build us our house; but we may surely indulge in a mild grumble when we find it tumbling about our ears like a castle of cards. We have made too slow a job of this business. By taking too long a time to get ready, the rebellious child we might have mastered at first with a finger, has grown into a powerful man, who will need, to chastise him, all the vigor of our strong right arm. With every respect for our modern strategists, we cannot but feel that the soul of war, like that of oratory, lies in "action, action, action." If every time armies meet in the field, trenches and fieldworks, requiring months of labor, are to be prepared, and which, after all, are abandoned in a day, with no struggle for their possession and no gain from their construction, we are really at a loss to see where the war is to end, although we are at no loss to see that such a uniform system of delay is practically playing the game of the enemy.

The truth is, the country has had a vast deal of the policy of Fabius, and would gladly change it now for the more productive system of Scipio. Our enemies have taught us some useful lessons in this respect, and we are quite strong enough not to be ashamed to learn even from them. When the National armies go forward again, it should be to return only with the eagles of victory; and they are to be won only by quick blows as well as hard ones. Let every Union leader adopt as a device—

> "Dangers retreat when boldly they're confronted,
> And dull delay leads impotence and fear;
> Then fiery *expedition* raise my arm,
> And fatal may it fall on crushed rebellion."

—And we shall speedily conquer the coveted blessings of unity and peace.

Drawing the Lines.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to offer a suggestion, through the columns of your journal, which, it seems to me, should have been put in force long since. It is that all persons, male and female, should be required by the Government at Washington to immediately take the oath of allegiance or be sent South, or to some place in the interior, where they would be under suitable restraint. Many of the disaffected among us are furnishing information to the rebels, besides serving them by every means in their power, and, by adopting this course, we do only as we should with foreigners in time of war, and much less than the rebels do with persons of Northern birth.

FAIR PLAY.

The suggestion of our correspondent will never answer. The most obvious symptom of the moral disease, called treason, is insensibility to the obligations of truth. Men are only too ready to swear themselves to be one with the multitude. At the South, where to swear allegiance to the Union, is to dissent from the masses, and incur great personal danger, there is a certain plausibility in assuming that only the truly loyal can be brought to take the oath. It is different here. Here the way of the world is to be loyal. The taint of secession at once expels a man from decent society; and those who are too rightly judged to be one in feeling with the rebellion, are those who are loudest in clamors for a restored Union. The true men they claim to be, they will readily swear themselves to be; so that the oath would simply breed endless perjuries, without compensatory good. Such as should refuse to take it, preferring to go South, would be so many recruits to the rebel army; and we should be at interminable pains and expense to capture them and bring them back again as prisoners. The cheaper as well as shrewder plan is to keep them while we have them, watching them carefully, however, so as to check any intercourse with the enemy.

One admirable effect of the draft, which we trust Government will not delay to order, will be to bring these sneaking traitors up to the mark. Heretofore they have escaped all the consequences of the war. Their purses have been plethoric, and their home-comforts abundant, undepleted by gift or aid to the State or the soldier. Their leisure has been uninterruptedly devoted to dissuading the willing from enlisting, to declaiming against the Government, declaring the rebels unconquerable, and to other similar means of disheartening the soldier. These people will have to shoulder the musket themselves, or else produce a substitute at a serious cost. Who will pity them? And who will deny that it is better to have them serve in our own ranks than to see them driven into those of the enemy?

The Women and the War.

One of the features of this civil war, which, it is to be hoped, will not escape the notice of the historian, is the part women have taken in it. Probably the greatest peculiarity of American society is the kind of equal sympathy which women have in all the earnest affairs of the men. Whatever folly our public declaimers may have uttered year after year on "Women's Rights," practically, the women of America have "rights and privileges" in all that man does, and feels, and possesses, through the best medium—her sympathy. During all the long contests of principle which preceded this war, and of which it was the legitimate fruit, it is not too much to say that the great body of the women of the Free States stood firmly on the side of liberty and justice. The women, far more than the men in the North, have always been, in feeling and instinct, opposed to the Southern "sacred institution." When the war broke out, though acting the true part of women in calming rather than irritating hot passions, their loyalty to the Government showed itself as even more fervent, if less noisy, than in most of the men. With silent zeal and eagerness, they sat themselves down to intense and constant labor in preparing what should soothe the fevered pulse of the poor sick soldier, or should bind up his wounds, or administer to his health, or relieve the monotony of his desolate life in the hospital. Everywhere throughout the land, in distant mountain vallies, in farm-houses, in city palaces, in the West and on the seaboard, the little circle of American women met to ply with nimble fingers the needle for the camp and the hospital. Not being able to risk their own lives, they seemed to feel that too much could not be done for the brave men who were risking all for their common and beloved country. The vast stores of articles, the innumerable boxes of lint, the bales of shirts, drawers and clothes of every kind, the rolls of bandages, the quantities of jellies, wines, cordials, and comforts of every description, which have been sent on to Washington to the Sanitary Commission, or to individual regiments by our women, surpass belief. Wherever a hospital happens to be established near a Northern or Western city, the bounties poured out on the sick soldiers by fair hands are beyond all computation, and the only trouble seems to be that the poor men receive too many good things rather than too few. Happy the wounded private soldier who is carried to a Northern hospital. The wealthiest and fairest of our ladies are only too glad to relieve his hours of suffering. And what if this be sometimes overdone, and, as in the much laughed-over instance of a poor private in our Park hospital, he be asked by fourteen different ladies in one morning, "if they could wipe his fevered brow." We may be sure that the abovementioned private enjoyed it, and that these attentions of pretty and refined women are the payment which these brave fellows most of all value for their patriotic services. As we have no medals or crosses of honor, or titles, or ranks, for distinguished services, the flattering and kind attention of a grateful people takes their place. We need not speak of the noble and self-sacrificing deeds of our women as nurses and attendants on the sick at the seats of war—many of them leaving the highest positions and comforts to work in the hospital-ship, and to bind the wounds and wash the sores of our poor soldiers; others writing their last letters, or attending to the last messages of love at death; and doing all this, not merely to our own men but to enemies—to the rebel wounded as well. But even more than this, who can tell of that silent patriotism all over this country, which has, without a struggle or a sigh, offered up what the heart most valued for the country's sake. Widows have sent their only and long-cherished sons, sisters their brothers, wives their husbands, and maidens their betrothed. If still greater reverses are to come, we will know that there is no depth of calamity which they will not share, and if more brilliant victories, they will be with us to temper our hot revenge, and spread abroad peace and good will again.

Whenever American women are mentioned in connection with this war, the phenomenon of the amazing ferocity and bitterness of Southern women will occur to the mind, and we cannot but ask ourselves its cause.

We believe it but a corresponding part to what we have been describing at the North. The American woman shares all things with the man. If he is a rebel and a barbarian, she will be so, too. If he hates the flag, she will hate it also. If he drinks from Yankee skulls and plays tattoo with Northern *tibiæ*, she will display barbarism in her own way—by weak insults, by bitter taunts, by spitting in the faces of those who, as gentlemen, cannot protect themselves, by vulgar gestures and coarse abuse of the suffering. And inasmuch as in sympathy with the man's ferocity she has violated her own nature, so will she be ten times as much of a devil as he.

Cotton in the London Exhibition.

The display of the raw cotton of various countries in the London International Exhibition is, as might be expected from the circumstances of the times, of great interest, from its variety and extent, embracing, as it does, cotton from every part of the globe where it has been found possible to grow it. No less than 101 medals and 47 "honorable mentions" were awarded for samples of this indispensable commodity, the commercial value of each being determined by the jury, and affixed to the award in the list published by the Commissioners—a valuable addition, which may be ascribed to the fact that Mr. Bagley, Chairman of the Cotton Supply Association, was an associate juror.

Taking the sources of supply in the alphabetical order in which the awards are printed by the Commissioners, we find, first, a sample of vine cotton, *gossypium vitifolium*, of very fine quality, from Barbados, valued at 2s. 10d. per pound. Two medals are awarded for samples from Bermuda, valued respectively at 1s. 1½d. and 1s. 6d. per pound. Ceylon has sent a collection of native cottons, values ranging from 9d. to 1s. 1d. per pound. India receives 20 medals and 15 "honorable mentions" for various descriptions of cotton, the value varying from 8¼d. for a sample from unknown seed from Sera, to 2s. for Sea Island cotton, from Penang. Four medals, and as many of the lesser distinction, are given to cotton from Jamaica, the latter for short staple samples, valued at from 1s. to 1s. 1½d. per pound, and the former for cottons of very high quality, valued at from 2s. 7d. to 4s. per pound. This last is the highest value affixed to any sample in the Exhibition, the medal for the specimen in question being awarded to Mr. N. Wilson. Malta sends a series of samples, valued at from 9½d. to 11d. per pound, all the Mediterranean cottons being of very poor quality. Natal, of the capabilities of which for cotton cultivation much has been heard of late, receives three medals and two "honorable mentions." The value ranges from 11½d. for a sample grown by the Kaffirs, to 2s. for a long staple sample of very fine quality. New South Wales is awarded medals for two fine samples, valued at 3s. 6d., and another, valued at 3s., is honorably mentioned. Queensland, whose capabilities have also been much talked of, receives four medals for Sea Island cotton, valued at 3s. 3d. and 3s. 6d. per pound, and five other exhibitors are honorably mentioned for various samples, ranging in value from 1s. 4d. for cotton from New-Orleans seed, to 3s. for Sea Island descriptions. In the New-Zealand collection is a sample of cotton grown by the exhibitor in the Fejee Islands, and valued at 1s. 1d. per pound, which also receives a medal. There are some very fine samples from Trinidad, three of which, valued at from 2s. to 2s. 11d., have earned medals. Brazil takes four medals and one honorable mention, the values assigned to the samples ranging from 1s. to 1s. 1½d. per pound. Algerian cotton makes a great figure in the Exhibition, and carries off no less than 18 medals and five "honorable mentions," the values ranging from 2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per pound. Cayenne takes three medals, but the highest value affixed is 1s. 8d. Guadaloupe exhibitors receive four medals and seven "honorable mentions" for cotton, ranging from short staple at 1s. 1d., to a new species at 2s. 4d. Martinique takes a medal for a sample at 1s. 4d., and is honorably mentioned for two others, valued respectively at 10½d. and 1s. There are two samples from the French settlement in New-Caledonia, to one of which, valued at 1s. 1d. the jury awarded a medal. Greece takes two medals and an "honorable mention" for cottons valued at from 10½d. to 1s. per pound. Three medals are awarded for cotton from Hayti, valued at 1s. 2d and 1s. 3d., one being given for samples forwarded by the Government. Italian exhibitors receive seven medals and three "honorable mentions" for short staple cotton, valued at from 1s. to 1s. 2d. per pound, and grown in Sicily and the southern provinces of the peninsula. Peru takes a medal for a fine sample grown at Nasca, and valued at 2s. Two medals are awarded to Portuguese exhibitors for cotton valued at 1s. Russia takes a medal for a sample valued at 1s. 1d.—where grown is not stated. Turkey is awarded four medals for short staple cotton, valued at from 10d. to 1s., the highest price being assigned to a sample grown from Egyptian seed. Uruguay has also earned a medal for long staple cotton from the Department of Salto, where it was grown wild, and the two samples of which in the Exhibition are valued respectively at 1s. 4d. and 2s. 10d. per pound. Finally, three medals have been awarded to Venezuela, two for cotton of medium staple, valued at 1s. and 1s. 1d., and the third for a sample of exceedingly fine long staple cotton, valued at 2s. 5d.

These awards are of the highest interest at the present time, as showing the number of countries from which cotton can be obtained, and the present commercial value of the growth of each.

American Intervention in Foreign Affairs no Longer Avoidable.—Disguise the fact from ourselves as we may, the time has certainly arrived when American intervention in the affairs of Europe has become a necessity. Ireland is starving. England, her natural ally and protector, is powerless to help, for she herself is rapidly approaching a similar unfortunate condition. Already the lean fingers of famine are playing with the door latches of her poor, and ruffling the crests of her peers. That England is hungry explains her present irritability. She fancies that in the United States she sees the cause of her distress. It is useless to argue with her, for she is angry as well as hungry. The only way to appease her is to feed her. We cannot give her cotton,—let us send her grain.

We have interfered as we now propose to, before. Scarcely a dozen harvests have been gathered home since we took from our barns to fill the cabins of Ireland. There were many mouths to feed, but we scarcely missed the grain we gave. Since then, our broad prairies have been opened to the plow, and agriculture has received such an impulse that we can now feed England and Ireland together with quite as little inconvenience to ourselves as we then fed the latter country alone. Let us do it. We have established a precedent for generosity to which we cannot now very well give the lie. True, we have some little troubles of our own to occupy us, but we can yet afford to be charitable, and can well spare amply from our stores of breadstuffs.

Our own ships are too busy at present to allow of our using them as transports. But England has a large navy, consisting mainly, it is stated, of bluff-bowed, high-pooped, broad-bottomed modern ships, eminently fit for that purpose; and even her late achievement in naval architecture, the iron-clad *Warrior*,—if report be true,—is admirably calculated for nothing else. So, let England send over her fleet, even if she sends it in a hostile manner, and we will return the ships to her laden down to the bulwarks with breadstuffs, and escorted, if protection be necessary, by the *Monitor*.

Great nations can afford to be generous. We owe Ireland a deep debt of obligation for the strong arms and stout hearts she has so freely lent us. And England, if the parish register be true, is our mother. She bore us, and in turn we must endeavor to bear her. The little slights she puts upon us, and the petulance she occasionally shows, must not be allowed to tempt us to forget that we are of one blood and of one language, and are heir to the same family traditions.

Port Royal Sherman's Defence.—Gen. Sherman, known by his soubriquet of "Port Royal," has issued a lengthy defence of his conduct while in command of the Department of South Carolina, which we publish this morning. It will be remembered that he was severely criticised for his inaction, and for everything he did and did not, while in charge there, till finally the President yielded to public clamor, and put the Department into other hands. Why did he not capture Charleston? why did he not seize the Charleston and Savannah Railroad? Why did he not attack Savannah? why did he not move up into the interior? why did he for so long a time keep such a large military and naval force on the worthless islands of the seacoast doing nothing? were questions daily and persistently asked by everybody.

Well, it was none of his fault, it seems. In the first place, the expedition was not intended for any such work. "The object of the expedition was only to seize upon and hold two harbors on our Southern coast sufficient for dépôts and harbors of refuge for the vessels of our blockading squadron in perilous storms." In the next place, he had not force enough to accomplish such things as the public expected. The enemy were too strong for that, though he curiously says: "The fact is, *I could not have known* positively how many troops the enemy had"—but it seems the enemy has had little difficulty in discovering how many troops he or any of our other Generals has or had. In the third place, other parties failed to do their duty, and the aid he timely asked for failed to reach him.

> "Had *that transportation* arrived when it ought, Savannah would have been in our hands in January; the whole coast South would have fallen as a consequence; the whole railroad system of Georgia and Florida would have then been under our control; the States of Georgia and Florida, as a part of the military chess-board, if not politically also, would have been more than neutralized, and the problem of Charleston would then have become so very simple as to demand but comparatively little care or labor."

What an everlasting pity these things were not done, and how terribly some one is to blame for their non-accomplishment, when it seems, after all, they were so feasible. But these are the various sources whence Port Royal Sherman derived his renown.

Then, too, as he accomplished the object he was sent for, he cannot be blamed. The public was only at fault in anticipating from such a large and loudly-heralded expedition, results more commensurate with its size than anything which it achieved.

Treason at Home.—The disloyalty discovered at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday, when the men were called upon to take the oath of allegiance, shows the necessity of having a distinct understanding with Government employes here as well as at Washington. The idea of retaining squads of traitors in office in this loyal City, at the present time, is somewhat absurd. The oath is one to which no objection whatever could be made.

There was an act of Congress passed at last session, requiring all those in the employ of the Government to swear that they are true and faithful to that Government, and will sustain and support it. The revelations made in Brooklyn show the necessity of speedily enforcing this law everywhere. Let the oath be at once tendered to every man in every other Department of Government service in this City and Brooklyn, and let all the traitors be quickly shipped South to Dixie.

Breaking up of the Rebel Plans.—We are pleased to see that a detachment of troops from Gen. McClellan's army has been sent across to the south side of James River, to destroy the houses and woods there which afforded protection to the rebels, and gave them opportunity to plant their batteries to play upon our army; and we are glad that the men did their work so thoroughly and satisfactorily. The rebels could not desire anything better than that our army should remain quietly and unmoved in its present position, and permit them to plant their batteries and build their works on every side of it. It was thus that the rebels did at Fort Sumter, and thus that they seem to have been doing of late on the James. Of course, when they get through with their labors, all that they have to do is to open fire upon our lines from behind their various works, when the fall of Fort Sumter or the destruction of McClellan's army is the logical result. We should have had, and we should now have, more of these *sorties* against the rebels. They do much to inspirit the men and keep them in fighting order, as well as prevent the enemy from accomplishing those things which must result in his success. One or two further movements of the same kind on the Peninsula, south of Gen. McClellan's position, would do much to render that position secure, and would give him a chance, when he operates in force, to do so with greater unity and less distraction. As Gen. McClellan will speedily have reinforcements in abundance, everything should be prepared and ready for the grand movement, as soon as he gets them.

Calling on the Blacks for Aid.—We have received a copy of a petition, which is being extensively circulated in this City, requesting the President to authorize the Governor of the State of New-York to raise a number of regiments composed wholly or partly of colored persons. The paper claims that there are thousands of colored persons in the State of New-York whose attachment to the cause of the Union is as great as our own, and who are anxiously awaiting an opportunity to serve their country on the field of battle. Similar efforts are also, we understand, making in the same direction in some other States. The movement is, we submit, entirely premature. We are now busily engaged in the task of making a certain levy of *white* men—let us put that work through before we summon the black Hercules to our aid. Indeed, it will be with difficulty that we shall be able to equip the three hundred thousand volunteers now recruiting, far less provide for an indiscriminate arming of the blacks. There is one principle by which we may safely be guided in this whole matter. We shall be perfectly justified in *keeping up with* the rebels in the use of this or any other means of prosecuting the war; but we need not anticipate them in the use of such questionable auxiliaries. The rebels use blacks in digging, trenching, &c.; let us do the same. But we have yet to learn that the first step has been taken by them to enlist the negroes in the actual business of fighting. When *they* do this, it will then be soon enough for us (the stronger party by far) to imitate the example.

A Queer Donation.—Senator Wickliffe, of Kentucy, in the semi-secesh speech he made at the Indiana State Convention, last Wednesday exclaimed, in a burst of high eloquence: "I will lay down my life, *and give all my niggers* to see this Union restored"—which sounded very fine and refined. But in the same speech, he further declared: "Slavery is an expensive institution. I have been practicing law for forty years, and *all that I have made has been spent in clothing and feeding my niggers*."

Now, if Senator Wickliffe has really spent forty years in wear and tear of body and soul, working like an ox, to clothe and feed those whom he so frequently and so lovingly designates as his "niggers," we should like to know how much of a sacrifice it would be for him to give up those niggers now to some other party—supposing the next party that got them had to work as hard for their support as he has had? Wonder what Wickliffe's "niggers" were doing all those forty years? And wonder if it is so all over the South, that the white men are the slaves of the "niggers," and if the "niggers" keep all the white men toiling and sweating through life for their support, instead of the "niggers" being slaves of the white men and working for their behoof? Speaking for ourselves, we decline Senator Wickliffe's "niggers" on any such terms as he has enjoyed them, for the forty years last past.

The Future European Mistress of the Sea.

The magnitude and victorious history of the British navy have obtained for England, among her own writers and boasters, the title, "Mistress of the Sea." It has been held at all times as an "undoubted maxim" by themselves, that Britons should "rule the waves." Queen Anne laid it down as such, in her famous address to the House of Lords in 1707; William Pitt reiterated it a century later, and the majority of Englishmen subscribe to it to-day. The most intelligent men, in and out of Parliament, do not fail to attribute the power and standing of Great Britain to her navy; and even Mr. Bright was unable to show satisfactorily that, "to secure the exalted prestige of his country," the superiority of that arm of its service should not be maintained. Now that the era of wooden walls is gone, possibly forever, it can hardly be uninteresting to examine how far the recent revolution in naval affairs affects England, and whether her naval superiority is endangered by it.

France has long been improving her navy. In 1850 she had little more than half as many vessels as England. It has been said that the iron navy system, inasmuch as that they have had a tolerably fair start together, will place the two Powers on an equal standing in the future. This is the question we mean to test. To do so understandingly, it will be best to investigate the relative resources of each, before the iron-clad vessels became popular. The vital strength of a naval Power consists in its ability to prepare armed vessels to man them, and to supply their wants. The nation that can do this best may, without imprudence, aspire to the empire of the sea. The generality of superficial thinkers will at once give the palm to England, in this respect, while men who have studied the matter, dispute it. France has, within a few years, obtained crews to the number of two thousand men, in the space of fourteen days; and dispatched a formidable fleet to China in the same time. England's efforts to reinforce her squadrons, during the Russian war, were paralyzed by the fact that she could not raise 4,000 men, although bounty money and other extra measures were resorted to. Even half the vessels sent away had short crews. At the same period, strange as the comparison may seem to some, "France had no difficulty in manning and fitting out 271 vessels, of which 131 were steamers." These are the words of a celebrated English naval writer.

One can easily remember the time when the dearth of seamen necessitated the transfer of 3,000 London cabmen to the ships preparing for sea at Portsmouth, Chatham and Woolwich; while there is no record, as there undoubtedly would have been, had occasion existed for it, of French naval authorities being obliged to use such a device.

If war were, unfortunately, to break out between the two nations, their present naval force would of course be increased to its utmost extent. It is known that England has two hundred men-of-war in commission, those in active service having about 30,000 sailors and marines attached to them. Sir John Pakington, Mr. Read, and Hans Busk, all agree in stating that the Admiralty has at its command about 84 steam line-of-battle ships and frigates, fit for duty. France has 97 of the same classes. As the table from which this statement is taken, although compiled for the Admiralty in 1859, included all the vessels in course of construction in both countries, it is probably quite correct to-day. It shows the remarkable fact that France in the year named, had *eighteen times* more line-of-battle ships than she had seven years before, while England, notwithstanding her boasted facilities for building, had only *three* times as many, although panic-scared politicians were keeping the authorities of the different yards incessantly at work. Of frigates, France in the same period increased from 21 to 57; England from 22 to 34. It is in the matter of corvettes that the superior judgment of France is particularly conspicuous. England has increased her corvettes and smaller craft, which, being wood, are even of less use than frigates, from 59 to 142 (of which, however, Mr. Busk says only 47 are serviceable,) while France, instead of building any, broke up 11, no doubt having in view the words of Admiral Dubois, "The supremacy of the sea will belong to the nation having the most and best large men-of-war; corvettes and gunboats may be useful for nations having large colonies far away. But the short, heavy, desperate fight, which will in future decide naval battles, must be made by the liners and frigates." The exact number of French ships in commission is not very easily got at, but in January last there were about 125 cruising, while over 30,000 seamen were attached to them and to those in "harbor commission," so that France and England (and we may add parenthetically, the United States) have nearly the same number of sailors attached to their sea-going ships. The 70,000 "seamen" for which the House of Commons provided pay and allowance before the Easter recess, included about 40,000 dockyard laborers, the coast-guard, and marines on shore.

To man the 97 line-of-battle ships and frigates, France would require, allowing an average of 600 men for each vessel, 58,200 men; for her 20 corvettes, at an average of 200 men each, 4,000, or 62,200 men in all. For the 84 British liners and frigates, at the same rate, 50,400 men, and 13,400 for the corvettes; in all, 63,800 should be obtained. (Here, again, it should be borne in mind, that we exclude "the past and the future," the sailing craft and the "iron-clads.") England would thus want 1,600 men more than France, have 13 *liners and frigates less*, and some 47 serviceable corvettes more. The *equipages de ligne*, the chief naval reserve of France, kept up to 60,000 by inscription, and reported 63,000 in last January, could give sufficient men, with the 30,000 on board ships cruising and in harbor commission, to man the fleet. That is, the inscription of 63,000 could easily bring forth 32,000 men. Were it to fail to do so promptly, there are 6,000 members of *le Corps de la Artillerie de la Marine*, and the *gendarmerie maritime*, not to count the *Infanterie de la Marine*, (answering to the British Royal and the United States Marines, in a sense,) from which the deficiencies could be filled up. These estimates are purposely understated, for no one who knows how admirably the French naval *personnel* is managed, can doubt that the *equipages de la marine* and the regular crews could fail to supply full ship's companies for the entire navy, at a week's notice. France, having few colonies, and none of them of vital importance, even to the maintenance of her prestige, would not suffer severely from calling home the comparatively few large ships she has abroad.

England has no reserve at a call. For five years the most extraordinary efforts have been made to raise 30,000 naval volunteers, but they have failed. There are, of course, 10,000 men enrolled, but not on the plan originally laid down, which was to have them partially paid, and always in English waters. This was abandoned because—for reasons which Sir Charles Napier and the *Times*, and the Duke of Somerset and Mr. Lindsay have been vainly endeavoring to account for, as they all disagree with one another—no volunteers would enlist. Those that are now counted in the ten thousand are, to a large extent, regular cosmopolitan tars, many of whom may at this moment belong to the Mississippi Flotilla. Indeed, the high wages "paid to seamen by the American Government," was one of the reasons given for the indisposition of Jack to join the Reserve. The Coast Guard, as its name implies, could not be spared for sea fighting. But, somehow or another, England would manage to provide crews for her vessels in a war with France, supposing the cabmen had to be again called in. In the Mediterranean and the Channel she has generally thirty of her crack ships—the other 170, a large proportion of which are corvettes and gunboats, are usually on foreign squadrons. Assuming that both England and France left their corvettes and gunboats on "colonial service," France would have for a terrible encounter on the ocean "man for man, ship for ship" with England, *and thirteen liners and frigates to spare*. The latter would go a great way toward demolishing all the corvettes and gunboats that could be spared from the Colonies, were it even deemed advisable to bring them to a given point of action.

There is no prejudice in this comparison. Our statistics of the English and French navies are taken from official sources, the greater part of them from the book written by Hans Busk, with the intention of removing the impressions caused in Europe by a famous article of the Leipsic *Conversations-Lexicon*. As Mr. Busk wrote in 1859, his figures have been corrected according to Lord Paget's "estimates" for 1860, '61 and '62, and the French, when later and better statements conflicted with them. In iron vessels, France is so manifestly ahead of England, that in this article there is no use in comparing the number building by each. The former expects to have 25 large "iron-clads," and the latter 15, ready for sea in the coming December.

If ever a battle were to occur between France and England on the ocean, with all their strength concentrated, France should conquer, unless the "brawny arm of the Saxon sail-furler," to which all naval writers from Voltaire to de Joinville have attached so much importance in "the fight for life and glory," could counteract superior force, and numbers and science. Whether the French seaman has improved since Alonthe and Trafalgar, and to what extent steam and iron have neutralized the influence of mere nautical knowledge, are the questions that nothing save the battle itself can decide.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

Progress of Enlistments---What is Being Done by the Empire State to Comply with the President's Requisition.

Meeting of the National Committee---A General Armament Recommended.

Yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, the Convention of Committees on Enlistments met at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. There was a large attendance. The following resolutions, proposed by David Dudley Field, were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Convention, the time has come for the nation to put on its whole armor, and address itself, before all other things, to the overthrow of the rebellion, using for that purpose all the agencies of every description which any foreign nation warring against us could justifiably use.

Resolved, That, without waiting for the exigency to arrive requiring their active employment, we should now make ready every man, every gun, every ship, and every fort, that could by any possibility be required in any stage of the rebellion, or of foreign intervention.

Resolved, That as the loyal States have nearly three millions of fighting men, untold millions of property, and the capacity of making arms and all munitions of war to an indefinite extent, the Government and the people need only the indomitable will to make their power and authority felt and respected at home and abroad.

Resolved, That now, without stopping to consider who has been remiss, or why all our immense resources have not been so prepared, collected and combined, that the whole strength of the country could at once be used, it is a plain and imperative duty of the National and State Governments, without an exception, to organize, arm, equip and make ready for service the whole militia of the States, and also to swell the National armaments to their utmost capacity for efficient action; and while the process is going on, it is the duty of every able-bodied man to arm himself and unite with some military organization, or if there be none convenient, to form with his neighbors a rifle club or other military association for drill and exercise in arms.

Resolved, That, wherever the Government has not already provided adequate means of seacoast defence, it is the duty of the municipalities or other local authorities to anticipate its action by providing it for themselves, and we urge especially upon the Mayor and Common Council of this City to take measures for providing this port with iron-clad rams and other steamers sufficient to make it absolutely unassailable.

Resolved, That if the process of voluntary recruiting proves too slow for the exigencies of the time, drafting should at once be resorted to; it is just and equal, and we believe every loyal citizen is ready for it.

THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

Though so many men are taken direct to camp, to be mustered in by the Regimental Adjutant appointed from the State, business at the United States Mustering Office in White-street rather tends to increase than fall off. Reports from the rural districts sent in to the White-street office show an encouraging amount of enthusiasm and consequent readiness to enlist. The Rochester regiment is nearly full, and will probably be the first in the field from New-York.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

This office, the barometer of all military movements in the State, shows a steady inclination to an upward tendency in the uniform and equipment distribution line of business. Extensive orders are being filled all the while, and Gen. Arthur and his aids have anything but a sinecure. The well-ordered system lately introduced works capitally.

COLORED REGIMENTS.

The following petition is circulating in the City:

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States: The undersigned citizens of the State of New-York, being aware that there are thousands of colored persons in the State of New-York whose attachment to the cause of the Union is as great as our own, and who are anxiously awaiting an opportunity to serve their country on the battle-field, earnestly request that the Governor of the State of New-York be authorized to raise a number of regiments composed wholly or partly of colored persons.

Copies may be had of Mr. James S. Stearns, No. 106 Broadway.

THE CITY RELIEF FUND.

Payments to the wives and families of volunteers who have claims on the Relief Fund, will be resumed on Monday. The late disbursements are accounted for as follows:

Wm. Truslow, Assistant Treasurer of the Fifth Senatorial District, reports having received from Comptroller Haws $16,000; disbursed $13,880; amount on hand, $2,120. The detail of the disbursements is as follows:

Wards.	Families.	Adults.	Children.	Amount.
10th	461	460	511	$1,959
11th	940	933	1,305	4,134
13th	459	459	540	1,950
17th	1,344	1,341	1,841	5,327
Total	3,204	3,198	4,206	$13,880

The following report was rendered by Josiah F. Kendall, Assistant Treasurer of the Seventh Senatorial District: Amount received from Comptroller, $16,000; amount disbursed, $13,929; amount on hand, $2,071.

Wards.	Families.	Adults.	Children.	Amount.
12th	139	133	220	$614
19th	382	381	603	1,677
20th	1,407	1,399	2,374	6,244
21st	550	544	837	2,420
22d	672	666	1,088	2,974
Total	3,130	3,123	5,127	$13,929

MILITIA ENROLLMENT.

The returns show a total of nearly forty thousand persons liable for militia duty in this City. A great many certificates of exemption have been filed in the County Clerk's Office, and as only twelve days elapse before the time expires for filing these certificates, a great rush may be expected during the coming week. The corrected books will be transmitted to Inspector-Gen. Hillhouse on the 16th inst.

SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND.

Dr. Hammond, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, is here on a visit of inspection to all the hospitals in the City and neighborhood. He cannot fail to be gratified with the admirable arrangements he will find in most of them.

PATRIOTIC POLICEMEN.

Three hundred and twenty-five dollars have been subscribed in aid of the Irish Brigade recruiting fund, by the Police of the Sixth Precinct. Capt. Dowling headed the list with $25, and the men, every one, contributed in just proportion.

RAISING A RELIGIOUS COMPANY.

Mr. William Howland, a Sunday-school teacher connected with the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, is endeavoring to raise a company in which moral character shall be the main qualification for all desiring to join it. There was a preliminary meeting to further Capt. Howland's object, held in the lecture-room of the church, the other evening, and several recruits were there and then enrolled. The company's headquarters is at Jefferson Market Hall, where the Captain is in attendance on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

THE COMMISSIONER ON ABSENTEES.

Mr. Simeon Draper, who has been appointed Commissioner to see to the return of absentees to the army, has been holding conferences with the officials upon whom he must rely for assistance. An order from him may be expected to-morrow.

THE SECOND FIRE ZOUAVES.

A mass meeting of firemen will be held at the Seventh Regiment armory, over Tompkins Market, to-morrow evening, at which means are to be devised for filling up the ranks of the Second Regiment of Fire Zouaves. This regiment, the fourth of the Sickles Brigade, has been in every battle on the Peninsula, and has covered itself with glory. It now numbers scarcely four hundred, all told, and wants to be recuperated up to its original standard.

THIRD REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.

New headquarters have been opened for this regiment, in the rooms over the Florence Hotel, corner of Broadway and Walker-street. The regiment is doing well.

THE FIFTY-FIRST—THE BOUNTY MONEY PAID AT ONCE.

This splendid regiment, which has earned unfading laurels in the fighting army led by Burnside, is trying to recruit up to its full number. Maj. Legendre has had advanced to him by Mr. Clarkson N. Potter, brother of his Lieutenant-Colonel, the sum of $1,000, and he is consequently able to pay every one who enlists with him the bounty and advance-money down. Each recruit coming to him receives $50 cash in hand, and is at once sent off to his regiment.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The greatest encouragement is given to the Irish Brigade. Several of the most wealthy and influential citizens have come forward and placed funds at the disposal of the officers, who have been appointed and authorized to recruit the ranks of this gallant little brigade. All through the campaign the Irish Brigade has been without a band, which, to a soldier not only of a martial, but a musical temperament, has been a most dismal deprivation. In the expedition to the Rapahannock, when crossing the rivers on the route of march, the Irish Brigade were cheered and enlivened by the bands of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania and Sixty-first New-York. Gen. Meagher has keenly felt the disadvantage which his brigade has labored under, in not having a band to give heart and spirit to the brave boys of his command; his first effort on arriving here, was to see that this deficiency should be supplied, and having spoken of it to a few of his friends, an ample fund for the raising, uniforming and equipment of a splendid band was the result. We are at liberty to mention that Peter Cooper, James Miller, —— Hewitt, Samuel L. Barlow and Augustus Belmont were the first to come forward and subscribe each their one or two hundred dollars to the band of the Irish Brigade. Neither the Irish soldier nor the Irish citizens of New-York should ever forget these names. Other instances of munificent patriotism in connection with the Irish Brigade have occurred; Mr. Hall, of the firm of Hall, Benedict & Co., Park-place, has placed $1,000, subject to the order of Major Warrenton, for the recruiting purposes of the Irish Brigade. The men of the Irish Brigade are quartered at the Division Armory, corner of White and Centre streets. Unless orders are received in the meantime from headquarters, Gen. Meagher will leave positively on Friday, along with the band and the recruits that he has raised for the Irish Brigade. The band will be splendidly and appropriately uniformed in Irish frieze and emerald green, and, under the leadership of Mr. Edward Monahan, will discourse music worthy of the Irish Brigade.

THE FIRST NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

The First National Volunteers, and not First New-York Volunteers, is the name of the regiment now organized by Col. Gurney. When the regiment is full, it will of course take its regular number as New-York State Volunteers. The regiment is now progressing rapidly, and every effort is being made by the officers to have it ready for the field at an early day. The men who have been mustered have all received the $25, and the certificate for $25 of the State bounty. The headquarters of the regiment are at No. 814 Broadway.

THE FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT, LATE HALLECK GUARD.

The subjoined notice has been issued by Col. Peissner:

Col. Elias Peissner having been elected the Colonel of the Fifth Senatorial District Regiment, has moved his headquarters to No. 169 East Houston-street, corner First-avenue, Lincoln Hall, up stairs, and where he may be seen each day between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

This regiment will hereafter be known as the "Fifth Senatorial District Regiment."

ELIAS PEISSNER, Col. commanding.

MEETING OF THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE—PAYMENT OF BOUNTY TO RECRUITS.

At the City Hall, yesterday afternoon, the Sixth Senatorial District Committee held a meeting, Senator Bradley in the chair. Alderman Dayton, who had been appointed a Committee to confer with Major Sprague and Gov. Morgan, on all subjects appertaining to the enlistment of men and the payment of bounty, made a most interesting report in regard to the payment of bounty to recruits for old regiments; Major Sprague pays the $4 United States bounty as soon as a recruit is sworn in for one of the old regiments, and $2 for the new. The United States advance bounty is paid to all recruits whether they enlist in two or three year regiments; but Gov. Morgan refuses to pay the State bounty to any but such as muster in for three years or the war. Major Sprague stated that the United States advance was generally paid to the recruit as soon as he was mustered in, provided, in the discretion of the recruiting officer, he thought the recruit would make a proper use of it, and not desert. Where the officer had any doubt upon the subject, the recruit would not receive his money until he was about leaving for the seat of war.

The Governor, in answer to an inquiry of Alderman Dayton, stated that any of those men recruiting a company for an old regiment would receive positions, the same as if they had recruited for a new regiment. This was perfectly practicable, as a number of the regiments had their companies consolidated, and require whole companies to make up their complement. On consultation with Major Sprague, he had promised to assist the Committee as much as possible in opening recruiting offices and appointing recruiting agents to take charge of the same. As a part of his report, Alderman Dayton offered a resolution inviting recruiting officers to meet the Committee on Monday night, for the purpose of making arrangements to open recruiting stations in the District forthwith.

After the report and resolution had been adopted the Committee adjourned till to-morrow.

MEETING TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION OF COL. CORCORAN.

Arrangements having been made by Gen. Dix to effect a general exchange of prisoners, it is supposed that among the earliest arrivals will be the gallant Col. Michael Corcoran. Such being the case, a meeting of the officers and men of the Sixty-ninth Regiment will be held at the Armory, over Essex Market, to-morrow evening, to make arrangements for the proper reception of their brave and heroic Colonel.

THE PHILADELPHIA BOUNTY FUND.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Aug. 2.

Nearly $14,000 were subscribed to the Volunteer Bounty Fund this morning, and it has now reached the sum of $316,000, exclusive of the railroad subscriptions. There is every prospect of the fund reaching $500,000—all offered within eight or nine days. The subscriptions include six of $5,000 each, four of $3,000, five of $2,500, four of $2,000, two of $1,500, two of $1,200, and a hundred of $1,000 each; also some hundreds in sums of below a thousand each.

WAR MEETING AT SCRANTON, PENN.

Scranton, Penn., Saturday, Aug. 2.

A largely attended and enthusiastic war meeting was held at Nicholson, Wyoming County, to-day. Hon. G. A. Grow and Judge Peckham addressed the assemblage. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Resolutions requesting the County Commissioners to offer $50 bounty, were unanimously adopted. Wyoming will undoubtedly fill her quota.

Exciting Scene at Fox's Bowery Theatre.

ATTEMPT TO SERVE AN INJUNCTION UPON THE PERFORMANCE OF GEO. L. FOX—A SCENE NOT DOWN ON THE BILLS.

For some time there has existed an extreme feeling among the patrons of the two Bowery Theatres under the respective management of C. K. Fox and J. W. Lingard. Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Lingard were formerly co-partners in the management of the New Bowery Theatre, but a misunderstanding between the managers led to a dissolution of partnership, Mr. Fox agreeing, so it is affirmed by Mr. Lingard, not to appear for one year on the east side of Broadway in any theatre or place of amusement. Mr. Fox accordingly opened the New Olympic, late Wallack's Theatre, on Broadway, and a brief season closed up the house. The Old Bowery Theatre was shortly afterward secured, and the management announced as "Fox," but whether it was George L. Fox, or his brother, Chas. K. Fox, no one could discover. Mr. Lingard, it is said, kept on the alert for the appearance of George L. Fox, but he was not down on the bills. The season closed, and the Old Bowery, after a thorough renovation and redecoration, was opened a week ago. Yesterday large placards, pasted upon brick piles, fences, old buildings, and theatre boards, announced the following fact: "G. L. Fox appears to-night at Fox's Old Bowery Theatre." This led to the issuing of an injunction, on the application of Mr. Lingard, who placed the papers in the hands of Johnny Matthews, a brother of the late Pat. Matthews. The first piece on the bills, "La Tour de Nesle," passed off with success, and the comic pantomime of the "Schoolmaster," in which G. L. Fox was announced to enact the part of *Master Bobby*, followed. The pantomime had not proceeded far, when Matthews rushed upon the stage and attempted to serve the injunction upon G. L. Fox. The intruder was instantly seized by Chas. K. Fox, and the two clinched and fell upon the stage, rolling one over the other into the orchestra, amid the greatest excitement manifested by the audience. A moment afterward Chas. K. Fox appeared on the stage (Matthews having been ejected from the house) minus his wig and other theatrical trappings, and motioning for silence, spoke substantially as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I am the manager and proprietor of this theatre. I alone am the responsible party here. My brother, Mr. George L. Fox, appears to-night under a contract of engagement with me, and I will allow no man to insult the dignity of this establishment by rushing upon the stage during the performance of a piece to serve an injunction upon the further appearance of my brother. This mean interference on the part of Mr. Lingard is contemptible, to say the least."

Voices—"So it is." "Knock Lingard over the head with a club." "Three groans for the New Bowery." "Six cheers for the Old Drury." "Three cheers for G. L. Fox"—and similar other expressions, which were answered with a will on the part of the audience. Mr. C. K. Fox went on to justify himself in removing Matthews from the stage, when suddenly the injunction was thrown at the feet of G. L. Fox, but it was immediately seized by Mr. S. Bradshaw, one of the actors, who tore it into pieces and burned it at the foot-lights, amid loud cheers.

The pantomime then proceeded, and, at its close, G. L. Fox was called before the curtain, and entered into an explanation of the difficulty, stating that he should test his right to appear, and if the law upheld the injunction, which he had fortunately not accepted, he would retire for the present.

Mr. G. L. Fox appeared in the closing pieces, but was not interfered with.

ARMY MATTERS.

General Order Relating to the New System of Enlistment—The Army Appropriation Bill with its Amendments in full.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF ENLISTMENT.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, July 7, 1862.

General Orders, No. 74.—I. The following resolution of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

A resolution to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer forces.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the ninth section of the act approved Aug. 3, 1861, entitled "An act for the better organization of the military establishment," as abolishes the premium paid for bringing accepted recruits to the rendezvous, be and the same is hereby repealed, and hereafter a premium of two dollars shall be paid to any citizen, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, for such accepted recruit for the regular army [as] he may bring to the rendezvous. And every soldier who hereafter enlists, either in the regular army or the volunteers, for three years, or during the war, may receive his first month's pay in advance, upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service.

Approved June 21, 1862.

II. For the two dollar premium, *regular service*, the form of receipt roll annexed will be used as a consolidated voucher for the payments. The payments will be made from recruiting funds, and so soon as the recruit is accepted by the recruiting officer.

III. For *volunteer recruits*, for old regiments, there will be paid a premium of three dollars, and for those entering new regiments a premium of two dollars. The premium may be paid either to the person bringing the recruit, or to the recruit in person, in case he presents himself.

These payments will be made so soon as the recruit has been inspected by the surgeon and mustered into the service.

The amounts will be entered on the muster-in roll, opposite the names of the recruits so paid, and charged to the fund for "*collecting, drilling and organizing volunteers.*"

For a voucher, a modified form of that used in the regular service may be used.

IV. The month's pay in advance for regular and volunteer recruits will be paid under such regulations as the Paymaster-General may establish.

V. During the continuance of the existing war, *twenty-five dollars of the one hundred bounty* previously authorized by act of Congress will be paid to every recruit of the regular and volunteer forces.

These payments will be made as follows, viz.:

1. To volunteer recruits for the old regiments, when the said recruits are inspected and mustered into the service, and to those of the new regiments when their companies are organized, muster-in rolls made out, and the mustering officer's certificate given thereto. The amounts will be entered on the muster-in rolls, opposite the name of the recruits, respectively, and charged under the head of "*Expenses of Volunteer Recruiting Service.*" To this end, an account current separate from that for the fund for "collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers," will be used, but the "volunteer recruiting fund" will be disbursed by the regularly appointed mustering and disbursing officers.

2. To recruits for the regular service, when the recruit has been passed by the "Board of Inspectors," at the regimental or general service depôt, as the case may be. The amounts under this head will be paid from the recruiting funds, and entered on the recruiting account current opposite the names of the recruits, respectively; and also on the first descriptive list of the soldier; whenever this list is given *before bounty has been paid*, an entry—"$25 bounty due for enlistment"—will be made thereon.

In case of reenlisted soldiers, the entry, as to payment or non-payment, will be made on the first muster roll, and the Superintendent of the recruiting service will be notified of the fact.

3. Vouchers for payment will be in the form of consolidated receipt rolls.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

The Army Appropriation Bill.

The subjoined is the text of the act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the 30th of June, 1863, and additional appropriations for the year ending 30th June, 1862, and for other purposes:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending the 30th June, 1863:

For the recruiting service of the army, namely: For the enlistment of recruits, for quarters, fuel, stationery, straw, postage, bunks, compensation to citizen surgeons for medical attendance, transportation from rendezvous to depôts, and all other expenses until put in march to join regiments, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

For purchase of books of tactics and instructions for volunteers, fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of the army, eight million nine hundred and five thousand three hundred and eighteen dollars.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, one million five hundred and seventy-four thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty cents.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, two hundred and eighty-three thousand four hundred and fourteen dollars.

For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, seventy-one thousand six hundred and thirty dollars.

For pay of volunteers under acts of 22d and 25th of July, 1861, two hundred and twenty six millions two hundred and eighty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-two dollars: *Provided*, That the President shall not be authorized to appoint more than forty Major-Generals, nor more than two hundred Brigadier-Generals. And all acts and parts of acts authorizing a greater number of Major and Brigadier-Generals than are above provided for are hereby repealed.

For subsistence in kind for regulars and volunteers, seventy-eight millions three hundred and eighty-six thousand six hundred and forty dollars and eighty cents.

For the regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men, guard, hospitals, storehouses, and offices, of forage in kind for the horses, mules and oxen of the Quartermaster's Department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, batteries of artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including blank books for the Quartermaster's Department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the Pay and Quartermaster's Departments; and for the printing of division and department orders and reports, thirty-six million nine hundred and twelve thousand dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers of the army on public service; expenses of Courts-martial and Courts of Inquiry, including the additional compensation of Judge Advocates, Recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March 16, 1802; extra pay to soldiers employed, under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals; in the construction of roads and on other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March 2, 1819, and Aug. 4, 1854, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers and to trains where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at posts on the frontiers, or at other posts and places when ordered by the Secretary of War, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the Quartermaster's Department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; compensation of clerks of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department; compensation of forage and wagon masters, authorized by the act of July 5, 1838; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz: the purchase of traveling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and for shoeing the horses of the corps named; also, generally, the proper and authorized expenses for the movements and operations of an army not expressly assigned to any other department, twenty million eight hundred and thirty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the purchase of cavalry and artillery horses, five million four hundred thousand dollars.

For mileage, or the allowance made to officers of the army for the transportation of themselves and their baggage, when traveling on duty without troops, escorts or supplies, one million two hundred and ninety-one thousand six hundred dollars.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving, either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, from the depôts at Philadelphia and New-York to the several posts and army depôts, and from those depôts to the troops in the field; and subsistence from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores and small arms from founderies and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts and army depôts; freights, wharfage, tolls and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts and drays, and of ships and other sea-going vessels, and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; and for procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require that it be brought from a distance, and for clearing roads, and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops in the field, forty million dollars.

For hire or commutation of quarters for officers on military duty; hire of quarters for troops; of storehouses for the safe keeping of military stores; of grounds for Summer cantonments; for the construction of temporary huts, hospitals, and stables; and for repairing public buildings at established posts, four million two hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars.

For heating and cooking stoves, ninety thousand dollars.

For maintenance of gunboat fleet proper, two millions one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For maintenance of steam rams, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, five hundred thousand dollars.

For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipage, and for expenses of offices and arsenals, thirty-nine million three hundred and twenty-two thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars and twenty-five cents.

For constructing and extending the telegraph for military purposes, and for expenses in operating the same, five hundred thousand dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, including pay of private physicians, purchase and repair of surgical instruments, purchase of extra hospital bedding, clothing, ice, pay of male citizens as hospital attendants; the maintenance of sick and wounded soldiers, placed in private houses or hospitals; and other necessary comforts for the sick and convalescing in the various military hospitals, five million seven hundred and five thousand nine hundred and eighty-four dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Adjutant-General's Department at department headquarters, two thousand dollars.

For supplies, transportation and care of prisoners of war, three million three hundred and seventy-three thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

For armament of fortifications, one million sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, seven hundred and thirty-two thousand six hundred dollars.

For ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies, including horse equipments for all mounted troops, seven million three hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

For the manufacture of arms at the national armory, one million eight hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs and improvements and new machinery at the national armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of gunpowder and lead, one million one hundred thousand dollars.

For additions to and extension of shop-room, machinery, tools, and fixtures at arsenals, five hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase and manufacture of arms for volunteers and regulars, and ordnance and ordnance stores, thirteen million dollars.

For surveys of military defences, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For purchase and repair of instruments, ten thousand dollars.

For printing charts of lake surveys, ten thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the Northern and Northwestern lakes, including Lake Superior, one hundred and five thousand dollars.

For completion of Fort Clinch, Amelia Island, Florida, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For secret service fund, and to reimburse the contingent fund of the army, five hundred thousand dollars.

For payment of bounty to volunteers, and to the widows and legal heirs of such as may die or be killed in the service of the United States, authorized by the fifth and sixth sections of an act entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July 22, 1861, twenty million of dollars, or so much thereof as may be found necessary.

For collecting, organizing and drilling volunteers, in addition to any sums heretofore appropriated for that purpose, five million of dollars.

For providing for the comfort of discharged soldiers who may arrive in the principal cities of the United States so disabled by disease or by wounds received in the service as to be unable to proceed to their homes, and for forwarding destitute soldiers to their homes, two million of dollars, to be applied and expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

For enlarging, repairing and furnishing the northwest executive building, twenty thousand dollars.

For grading and improving that part of Judiciary-square, in the City of Washington, upon which the general hospital of the United States is located, four thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Surgeon-General.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the seventh section of the act approved 3d March, 1859, entitled "An act to found a Military Asylum for the relief and support of invalid and disabled soldiers of the army of the United States," as requires that "all moneys, not exceeding two-thirds of the balance on hand, of the hospital fund and of the post fund of each military station, after deducting the necessary expenses," shall be set apart for the support of the Military Asylum, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the enlisted men of the Ordnance Department now designated as master-workmen shall hereafter be designated and mustered as sergeants; those now designated as armorers, carriage-makers and blacksmiths, shall be designated and mustered as corporals; those now designated as artificers shall be designated and mustered as privates of the first class, and those now designated as laborers shall be designated and mustered as privates of the second class: *Provided*, That the pay, rations and clothing now authorized by law to the respective grades of enlisted ordnance men shall not be changed.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where recruiting officers have in good faith paid the two dollars for bringing accepted recruits to the rendezvous, before receiving notice of the repeal of the regulation allowing the same, the accounts of such officer shall be allowed in settlement by the Treasury Department.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be added to the clerical force of the Surgeon-General's office one clerk of class one, and one clerk of class two; and there shall be added to the clerical force of the Paymaster-General's office twenty clerks of class two and twenty clerks of class one; and there shall be added to the clerical and other force of the Adjutant-General's office four clerks of class two, six clerks of class one, and ten other clerks at a monthly salary of sixty dollars each; and the Adjutant-General may detail ten more non-commissioned officers of the army as clerks in his office; and the sum of fifty-one thousand two hundred dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to pay the salaries of the clerks hereby authorized.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That section five of the act "to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July 22, 1861, and section five of the act "to increase the present military establishment of the United States," approved July 29, 1861, shall be so construed as to allow twenty-five dollars of the bounty of one hundred dollars therein provided to be paid immediately after enlistment to every soldier of the regular and volunteer forces hereafter enlisted during the continuance of the existing war, and the sum of seven million five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for such payment.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all the aids-de-camp appointed by authority of the act approved Aug. 5, 1861, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to increase the present military establishment of the United States," approved July 29, 1861, shall be nominated to the Senate for its advice and consent.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be and he hereby is authorized, by and with the consent of the Senate, to appoint as many military storekeepers in the quartermaster's department of the army as the exigencies of the service may require; provided the whole number of military storekeepers in that department shall not exceed twelve.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be and the same are hereby, in like manner, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the service of the year ending June 30, 1862.

For the construction and maintenance of the gunboat fleet proper, four hundred thousand dollars.

For purchasing, construction, and maintenance of steam-rams, four hundred thousand dollars.

For pay of private physicians, purchase and repair of surgical instruments, purchase of extra hospital bedding, clothing, ice, and other necessary comforts for the sick and convalescing in the various military hospitals, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation of chaplains of hospitals, from the date of the commencement of their service to the 30th of June, 1862, twelve thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the Paymaster-General's office for the year ending 30th of June, 1862, one thousand dollars.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be authorized to commute the army ration of coffee and sugar, for the extract of coffee, combined with milk and sugar, to be procured in the same manner and under like restrictions and guarantees as preserved meats, pickles, butter and dessicated vegetables are procured for the navy, if he shall believe it will be conducive to the health and comfort of the army, and not more expensive to the Government than the present ration, and if it shall be acceptable to the men.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the restriction or limitation contained in the proviso to the joint resolution, approved April 16, 1862, transferring the superintendency of the Capitol extension from the War Department to the Department of the Interior, shall not be so construed or applied as to prevent the completion of and the payment for the painting now in progress on the wall over the stairway on the western side of the south wing agreeably to the terms of the contract made between Gen. M. C. Meigs, on behalf of the Government, and E. Leutze, the artist, on the 9th day of July, 1861.

Approved July 5, 1862.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adj.-Gen.

The Propeller Michigan Disabled.

Port Sarnia, Saturday, Aug. 2.

The Northern Transportation Company's propeller *Michigan* passed down to-day in a disabled condition, in tow of the tug *Emerald*.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with
RUPTURE OR HERNIA.
Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Croker—Franklin.—On Monday, July 28, by Rev. Isaac Wescott, Edward Croker, third son of Capt. E. G. Croker, to Addie M. Franklin, all of this City.

Wentworth—Summers.—On Thursday, July 17, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mitchell E. Wentworth to Miss Josephine E. Summers, all of this City.

DIED.

Creteau.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 2, of whooping cough, Stephen J., only son of Stephen M. and Elizabeth Creteau, aged 2 years, 1 month and 15 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 152 Varick-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Denniston.—In the James River, Va., on Tuesday forenoon, July 22, by drowning, William Scott Denniston, M. D., Volunteer Surgeon U. S. A., and eldest son of Robert Denniston, of Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. J., aged 30 years.

His body has been recovered, and due notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

Fields.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 2, Charles Fields, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2½ o'clock P. M., first day, (Sunday,) from the residence of his daughter, Mrs H. B. Mountain, No. 47 West 27th-st.

Monroe.—At Harper's Ferry, Va., on Thursday, July 31, James Monroe, Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., in the 42d year of his age.

The funeral services will take place on Monday, Aug. 4, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in 16th-st., at 9 o'clock A. M.

Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. N. G.—The Reserve Corps of this Regiment will meet at the armory of Company C, No. 185 6th-av., on Monday, at 8½ A. M., in citizen's dress, with crape on left arm, to attend the funeral of their late Colonel, James Monroe, at St. Francis Xavier Church, 16th-st., at 9 o'clock.

Miner.—At Staten Island, suddenly, E. Milton, aged 2 months, only child of Joseph E. and Jennie Miner.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Sunday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 107 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh. The remains will be taken to Evergreens for interment.

Otterson.—At Cream Ridge, Monmouth County, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 2, Frank Leader, infant son of Dr. Andrew and the late Sarah H. Otterson, aged 11 months and 19 days.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 3d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from No. 145 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

Powell.—In the City of Washington, D. C., on Sunday, July 27, Ellen M., the beloved wife of Dr. James W. Powell.

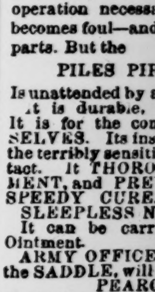
Her remains were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Willets.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Edith F., infant daughter of Charles W. and Sarah J. Willets.

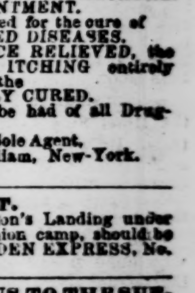
Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, Kent-av., near Myrtle-av., to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 4½ o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 363.—Aug. 2, 1862.
58, 35, 37, 15, 26, 73, 64, 45, 39, 25, 33, 32.
Kentucky, Class 364.—Aug. 2, 1862.
36, 37, 10, 26, 66, 31, 35, 76, 44, 11, 68, 77, 65.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
Delaware, Extra Class 311.—Aug. 2, 1862.
62, 9, 75, 10, 16, 1, 63, 56, 11, 51, 20, 2.
Delaware State Lottery, Class 293.—Aug. 2, 1862.
66, 3, 8, 37, 70, 54, 73, 74, 28, 35, 32, 42, 53.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.



P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of
THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

IMPORTANT.
All articles for soldiers at Harrison's Landing under Gen. McClellan, or in any other Union camp, should be sent, at half rates, by THE HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

RELIEF INSTANTANEOUS TO THE SUFFERERS from chronic rheumatism, sore throat, toothache, stiffness of the joints, and contraction of the muscles, by one application of Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment. Pain cannot exist where this liniment is used. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

MILITARY.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY.
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN Commanding.
FIFTY DOLLARS CASH TO EACH RECRUIT joining my command. Men of New-York, your bleeding country calls upon you to rally to her succor. Now is your time to show to the world that it does not require a draft within the Union lines to crush this gigantic rebellion. Come forward, one and all, to the call of your country.
Fifty dollars cash will be paid you at once. Thus all excuse on account of family destitution is done away with. In addition, relief tickets issued at once to families.
$13 to $23 pay in advance.
$2 hand money.
Forty cents per day commutation of rations. Clothing of the best material. Forsake all! Yes! even your mothers, your sweethearts, sisters, wives, and come and meet with a soldier's reward. "Victory and glory" await you.
E. P. DOHERTY, Captain,
Late Lieutenant U. S. Sharpshooters.
No. 81 Nassau-st.
Daniel C. Mayonehan, First Lieutenant.
J. H. Goodell, Second Lieutenant.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.
$90, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.
$25 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN.
$25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL.
$40 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.
RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $3 A WEEK,
given immediately to families.
Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.
$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND, at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any experienced officer on bringing in a recruit, when he swears in, and the best of treatment guaranteed.
One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men still wanted for Company I, Stanton Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN.
Apply at No. 183 Essex-st., New-York, to
Capt. WM. W. BADGER.
First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

HEADQUARTERS THURLOW WEED GUARD, EMPIRE BRIGADE, [illegible] White-st., July 17, 1862.—There are a few vacancies in this regiment for officers still open. The regiment is in good state toward early completion, and will be the first to take the field under the last call of the President. By making early application at these headquarters, good officers, who have men already enlisted, or who can immediately control any, can secure positions, and every facility furnished them for recruiting their command.
W. B. OLMSTEAD, Colonel.

Headquarters Ninth Regiment District,
Goshen, July 14, 1862.
I BEG TO NOTIFY MY OLD FRIENDS, shipmates and fellow-soldiers, that I am duly authorized to raise a regiment in this District, and have started thirty. Communications will reach me addressed as above, or to Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.
A. VAN HORNE ELLIS,
Colonel Ninth Regiment District.

PERSONAL.

—In a conversation which Gen. Sherman had with some of the Memphians a few days since, he made use of this decided language: "Memphis is a conquered city. Were there any terms offered at the capitulation of the city? None that I ever heard of. Very well; then the people are all prisoners of war. All this buying of cotton is going to be stopped. Memphis is not a trading post; it is a military post. Burn your cotton if you want to; it's none of my business. Burn your whole city, if you wish; I don't want your houses. My soldiers can live in tents. We have got Memphis, and are going to keep it. All this passing down South and carrying of mails is going to be stopped. I am going to have a cordon of pickets around this town so near together that they can touch fingers. The Provost-Marshal can have any guard he wants, from ten to ten thousand men. All he has to do is to ask for them. I don't care anything about the sentiment of the people. The people are nothing to me, except in their relation as prisoners of war. I would as soon send gunpowder South as gold. I don't want the cotton, but I do want the gold."

—In the last number of the Danville *Review*, the Rev. Dr. Breckinridge thus expresses his opinion of his nephew, John C. Breckinridge: "The conquest of his own State by arms was one of the points of this atrocious scheme, to the defence of which the Kentucky Senator lent himself at Washington, in his vehement opposition to the Federal Administration; and in the support of which, on his return to that State in August, 1861, the conspirator became a refugee, and the refugee a General in the army of traitors, and the General an invader of the land to whose defence he owed every drop of his blood. His expulsion, as a traitor to the nation, from the Senate of the United States, a few months later, was the just and natural result. He had not even the poor excuse that he was loyal to Kentucky. He was a traitor to her also, and that with a treason aggravated almost beyond historic example, and destitute of every pretext ever pleaded by traitor before."

—A telegram from Washington, a few days since, stated that Capt. Marcus J. Parrott had been ordered to report to Major-Gen. Hunter. The Captain publishes this sententious card, under date of Leavenworth, Kansas, July 24:

"To the above telegram I have this to say:

"1. That my *last* communication to the Department was an order from Gen. Hunter *relieving* me from duty on his staff. I have resigned.

"2. That Gen. Lane, at whose instance, and for whose convenience this arrangement was proposed, will find me in Kansas till after the *State election*, engaged in the service of the *patriotic people* of this State."

—An old farmer, living near Norwalk, Conn., who will not trust the banks or read the newspapers, a few days ago took up a mortgage of $2,000, and paid the entire amount in gold, which he said he had been laying up from time to time. On the day of the transaction the precious metal was quoted at 22 per cent. premium, so that he lost $440 by the operation. The gentleman to whom he tendered the specie made no very serious objections to receiving it, although he could hardly conceal his surprise. Moral: For residents in the rural districts—take the papers.

—Rev. M. U. Payne, a Methodist minister, of Rocheport, Ill., who has been in the South for two or three months, "exclusively on private business," was robbed of $42,000 on the night of July 22, while on the cars going from Vandalia to St. Louis. He has offered $700 for the recovery of the funds. Perhaps it would be well for Brig.-Gen. Schofield to inquire how a Methodist minister returning from the South came to have such a sum in his possession.

—Gen. Lewis S. Partridge, the late United States Marshal in Connecticut, who was recently arrested and indicted for treason, has absconded from that State, accompanied by other prominent parties implicated with him. The principal charge against them was cutting down the flag-staff which had been erected at a recruiting office, and carrying off the United States flag.

—One Mr. Neville, who has been acting as agent for Messrs. R. J. & W. Neeley, in Portsmouth, has been committed because he refused to surrender to the Government $3,000 which he had received for lumber that he had sold. His employers were such rampant rebels that they did not dare remain in Portsmouth after the Confederates evacuated, so they left Mr. Neville to look after their business, and he has got looked after himself.

—Hon. I. N. Arnold, M. C. from Chicago, says that, just before the adjournment of Congress, he had visited the President, and informed him that he was about to return to Illinois. He said to him: "In the olden time you mauled rails; now the time has come to maul the rebels." To which the President replied, "Tell the people of Illinois that I'll do it." All right. Uncle Abraham—go in.

—Congress, at its recent session, appropriated $124,000 to enlarge the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy-yard, by purchasing the wharves adjoining, owned by Oakman & Eldridge, extending from the Charles River, to Water-street, and containing 120,000 square feet. About a year ago since, Messrs. O. & E. purchased this property of its former owner, paying only $60,000 for it.

—Charles H. Clarke, M. D., who told that very gratifying story about the patriotism exhibited by Gov. Houston on his death-bed, and whose veracity has since been questioned, is now in Auburn. He asks a suspension of opinion until he can produce evidence of his "identity," regarding which there has been no question raised.

—Senator Carlile, by voting against the admission of Western Virginia as a State, and coquetting with men of such doubtful patriotism as Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, has got into bad odor among his constituents. At a large meeting in Morgantown, a few days since, he was voted a traitor, and requested to resign.

—Intelligence has been received of the murder by robbers of Rev. W. W. Merriam, a missionary, who has been laboring at Philippopoles, Syria. Mr. Merriam was a graduate of Harvard College and Andover Theological Seminary, and at the time of his death was returning to his station from Constantinople.

—A lad 10 years old, named William Dickens, while playing around one of the elevators in Rochester, fell into the spout and was carried down it. Before the alarm could be given, over one hundred bushels of wheat had overwhelmed him. His dead body was recovered after three-quarters of an hour hard labor.

—Huntington, the forger, so long confined at the Hotel Sing Sing, N. R., has served out his first term. He was one of the chief book-keepers of the establishment. When he entered the prison he learned the prison rules by rote and obeyed them to the letter, thereby getting a good place, and making friends with the keeper.

—Dr. Palmer, the famous Presbyterian minister, who found it convenient to leave New-Orleans with his family very suddenly just before the arrival of Gen. Butler, has been commissioned by the Governors of Georgia and Mississippi to preach to the people and fire their hearts with the war spirit.

—The Albany *Journal* says that the town of Western, Oneida County, has furnished only *two* men for the war. But, adds the Utica *Observer*, let it not be forgotten that one of them was Henry Wager Halleck, General-in-Chief of the Armies of the Union!

—Ex-Gov. Campbell, of Tennessee, has accepted the appointment of Brigadier-General, to go wherever the Government may order him, and not with the stipulation that his State shall be the bound of his beat.

—Capts. Tizon and Pardo de Zela have been commissioned and sent by the Peruvian Government to the United States to study the *Monitor* and other iron-plated ships, with a view to the introduction of similar vessels into the Peruvian navy.

—Gen. Rousseau is interesting himself in behalf of the rampant rebel clergymen in Huntsville, Ala. Through his instrumentality Rev. Dr. Ross, of that city, has received and accepted a call to settle at Camp Chase, Ohio.

—Hon. Robert J. Walker has published the second of his series of letters on the state of the Union. He urges that Maryland should at once take the initiative in adopting the scheme of compensated emancipation.

—Dr. J. A. Freeman, of Orange, a volunteer Surgeon in the army, recently taken prisoner and released, has been appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Thirteenth New-Jersey Regiment.

—Mr. W. S. Faitoute, of Newark, N. J., has offered to pay four dollars each to the first fifty recruits who will enlist in the New-Jersey regiments in the field during the next twenty days.

—Mrs. Schoolcraft, of Geneva, N. Y., a neice of Secretary Seward, who lately eloped with her family physician, Dr. Beattie, a married man with a grown-up family, is living in style in Paris.

—Two rebel mail-carriers—J. C. Faber and Bernard Rafferty—have had their career suddenly checked by the Baltimore Police.

—John Van Buren is very ill at the residence of his late father, the Ex-President. He has for several years suffered from debility.

—Schuyler Colfax has been renominated by the Union men of the Ninth Congressional District of Indiana.

—Gerrit Smith has presented his check for *five thousand dollars* to the new regiment now being raised in the Twenty-third Senatorial District.

—George W. Tifft, Esq., of Buffalo, has obtained five "substitutes" for the new regiment, and presented each one with a lot worth $200.

—Mrs. Gen. McClellan is at a watering-place a short distance below New-London, Conn. Baron de Stoeckel and Count Mercier are at the same resort.

—Rev. Dr. Poor, of the High-street Presbyterian Church, in Newark, has offered $10 each to the first twenty Christian young men that enlist.

—Ex-Senator Jim. Green, of Missouri, was in Wheeling, Va., a few days since, visiting Hon. J. S. Carlile.

Obituary.

THE LATE EDWARD M. FISHER, A. D. C.

In the bloody contest at Gaines' Hill, on the 27th of June, Lieut. Edward M. Fisher, of the Twelfth New-York Regiment, Aid-de-Camp to Brig.-Gen. Butterfield, of Porter's Corps, fell mortally wounded while delivering an order to Col. McLean's Regiment, then engaged with the enemy. He was conveyed to Savage's Station, where he died on the evening of the succeeding day.

Lieut. Fisher had served with the Twelfth on the first tour of duty, and again joined the corps while in the field. His excellent qualities had secured the warm friendship of his former Colonel, now Gen. Butterfield, by whom he was immediately placed on the staff. His amiable deportment, gentleness of disposition and many other fine personal qualities, not less than his gallantry in action, made him a universal favorite with officers and men. Gen. Butterfield, in a letter announcing the death of Lieut. Fisher, laments his loss in terms of affectionate regret. His name and services will not be forgotten when the history of these sad events shall depict the devotion to country and the bravery in battle shown by our volunteer soldiers.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Summer Vacation in the Churches.—A large number of the City churches, particularly those of the wealthier class, whose congregations spend their Summer months in the country, have been in the habit of closing their doors during the month of August. Among the number which will be closed during the present month are St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-street; St. Stephen's Church, in Chrystie-street, (after to-day;) St. Bartholomew's, in Lafayette-place; Church of the Incarnation, in Madison-avenue; Calvary Church, Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, Broadway Tabernacle, Grace Church, and some others. Trinity Church will remain open during the Summer, as will also the Church of the Messiah, (Unitarian,) and Dr. Bellows' Church, in Fourth-avenue. Dr. Chapin's Church, (Universalist,) in Broadway, will be closed until September, when, it is rumored, Rev. Dr. Dewey will supply the pulpit until the return of the pastor from Europe. The Catholic churches all remain open during the Summer, though the services are somewhat shorter than usual.

Reported Arrest of Col. Hawkins.—The *Post* states that Col. Rush C. Hawkins, of the Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, (Hawkins' Zouaves) has been arrested on a charge of expressing dissatisfaction at the conduct of affairs on the Peninsula. The Zouaves, it will be remembered, did gallant service at the battle of Roanoke, and in other engagements on the North Carolina coast, in one of which Col. Hawkins was slightly wounded. Since the late battles before Richmond, the regiment has been sent to the Peninsula, to reinforce McClellan, and their "dissatisfaction at the conduct of affairs" probably results from their not being offered a chance to meet the enemy. The Ninth Regiment was raised entirely in this City, mainly by the personal exertions of Col. Hawkins.

A Smart Woman in Court.—Cora Dennison, a very intelligent woman, was brought to the Tombs, charged with having entered the room of Chas. Dennison and taking therefrom letters and other property. Mrs. Dennison alleges that she is the lawful wife of Charles, and that he had in his possession a diamond ring belonging to her, valued at $75. Mrs. Dennison had counsel there, but took the matter into her own hands, pleaded her case eloquently, utterly discomfitted the opposing counsel, and procured her discharge. She was recommended by Alderman Frear—the magistrate—to keep away from Dennison, but to enter a civil suit against him for the recovery of her property. She then left the Court in triumph, leaving her accuser to do the next best thing.

Supposed Incendiary Fire.—A fire occurred yesterday morning at No. 606 Grand-srreet, in the dining saloon of Mr. Joseph Taylor, which is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. In the dining-room, the backroom and the kitchen, chairs and kindling-wood had been piled up, and paper saturated with turpentine laid in among them. The fire was discovered and extinguished, having done damage to the amount of $50. The premises were insured for $600 in the Rutgers Insurance Office. Officer Timpson, of the Thirteenth Precinct, arrested Taylor on suspicion of having fired the place. Fire Marshal Baker has the matter under investigation.

Honorably Released.—Mr. John C. King foreman of Woodward & Co.'s machine-shop, in Beekman-street, who was arrested on Wednesday, charged by some of the workmen of the shop with uttering treasonable language, was yesterday honorably released, he having taken the oath of allegiance, and it having been proved that the complaint against him was not well grounded. Mr. Woodward, and other well-known loyal citizens, interceded in his behalf, before the U. S. Marshal, and it was shown that he had subscribed liberally for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers.

Trouble Among Sporting Men.—L. W. Moore charges John Hines and Nicholas Langdon with robbing him of $300. It appears that the parties, who are sporting men, had been to a race, and that on their return they took dinner at the Revere House, on Broadway. An altercation ensued between all hands, ending in a struggle, during which Moore alleges he was robbed of $300. Justice Steers discharged Langdon, and reserved his decision in regard to Hines.

The Exchange of Prisoners.—The delay in the arrival of prisoners from Richmond, in pursuance of the general exchange effected by Gen. Dix, is said to have arisen from the lack of transportation at the command of the rebels. Among the prisoners whose arrival may be soon expected is Col. Corcoran, of the Sixty-ninth. A meeting has been called for to-morrow evening at the armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, to make arrangements for his reception.

Walked out of a Fourth-Story Window.—Richard Dunn, a native of Ireland, residing at No. 328 East Thirteenth-street, walked out of the fourth-story window of his residence two nights since, and fell to the sidewalk, killing him almost instantly. His body was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where Coroner Collin held an inquest. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

Fire in Washington-street.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in store No. 263 Washington-street, occupied by Herricks & Koster, wholesale grocers. Damage not ascertained. The third and fourth floors were occupied by Stanley & Donnelson, tobacconists. Buildings Nos. 261 and 265 were also damaged some; the whole not amounting to more than $1,000.

Sale of Prize Vessels.—Yesterday, Mr. Simeon Draper sold at auction, under the direction of the Prize Commissioners, the prize schooners *Agnes H. Ward* and *Gen. C. C. Pinckney*. The amount realized was only about $1,000 for both. A large quantity of turpentine, comprising the cargoes of five prize vessels, was also sold, the particulars of which will be found under our market reports.

Serious Result of a Fourth of July Accident.—Wm. Garland, a young man, who was shot in the hand July 4, while firing a pistol, died at the New-York Hospital yesterday from the effects of his wound. An inquest was held upon the body of deceased by Coroner Ranney, and a verdict rendered of accidental death.

Remains of Col. Monroe.—The body of Col. Monroe arrived in this City at a late hour on Friday night, and was taken immediately to the residence of Dr. Phillips, in Twelfth-street, two of whose sons were intimate friends of Col. Monroe, and both were members of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. The funeral takes place on Monday.

Death of an Express Driver.—An expressman named Frank Bowman, was run over and severely injured by the New-Jersey Railroad, on June 4. His wounds resulted in death yesterday, at which time Coroner Ranney held an inquest. A verdict was rendered of death from injuries accidentally received.

New Counterfeits.—Counterfeit 2s on the Union Bank of Dover, New-Jersey, said to be a good imitation of the genuine, were put in circulation to a limited extent on Friday. The Police notified tradesmen, and others interested, in season to prevent much loss.

Receipts at the Custom-house.—The receipts at the Custom-house, yesterday—the second day under the operation of the new tariff—amounted to $199,008 26, of which $53,373 09 was for imports, and $145,635 17 for withdrawals from warehouse.

Arrival of a British Prize Schooner at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Aug. 2.

The British schooner *Emma*, of and from Nassau, with boots, shoes, salt, etc., was captured, on the 24th of July, by the United States steamer *Adirondack*.

The *Emma* arrived off the Navy-yard this morning. Her Captain and crew are on board of the *Adirondack*, in irons.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

An Exciting Time at the Navy-Yard.

WEEDING OUT OF SECESSIONISTS.

It has been known for a long time past that both the Navy-yard and Custom-house contained a large number of employes who not only sympathized with the rebels, but in many instances, particularly since the recent defeat before Richmond, have openly avowed the cause of the rebels, cheered and drank the health of Jeff. Davis, and have used their personal influence to retard the operations of Government. The officers of the Government having had these facts poured into their ears for over a year, have been forced so far to notice the matter as to attempt to apply a partial remedy by administering the oath of allegiance. But this will not entirely eradicate the rascals, for some of them had as lief take an oath to support the Government every morning as not, and would as freely cheer for Jeff. Davis every evening. The work of administering the oath to the employes of the Navy-yard commenced on Friday, and will be continued until the whole force has an opportunity to take it. Those who refuse will be at once discharged. Thus far it is understood that about one hundred have refused to subscribe to the following form of oath:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof. That I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto. That I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States. That I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended Government, authority, power or constitution within the United States hostile or inimicable thereto.

And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign or domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God."

The oath has been administered in the following departments: ship carpenters', ship joiners', coopers', boiler makers', timber inspector's laborers', plumbers'. In the latter department every man took the oath. In the boiler-makers' shop *eleven* men refused to take the oath—ten Irishmen and one Spaniard.

Death of Another Brave Williamsburgh Soldier.

Camp near Harrison's Landing,
Sunday, July 20, 1862.

R. McGredor—Sir: Yours of the 19th was duly received, and in reply I would say that Thomas McCulloch, Sergeant of my company, was wounded in the shoulder quite seriously, but he positively refused to leave the field, and again entered the fight with redoubled energy and vigor, charging upon the enemy with a spirit that showed no fear, and exerting himself to deeds of bravery and valor that was unequaled on the field, until the fatal ball entered his left breast, near the heart, killing him instantly. We deeply feel his loss, as he was much beloved by all his company. I regret exceedingly that circumstances compelled us to leave him on the field with the rest of our dead.

I saw him after he expired, and his countenance looked as pleased as in life, showing no sign of suffering. Thus ends the life of one of the bravest spirits that has poured out his life's blood on the altar of his country. Sympathizing with his friends in their bereavement, I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

JAMES H. DONIGUS,
Captain Co. I, Tenth Reg't N. Y. V.

The Eastern District Abortion Case.—Coroner Murphy commenced to investigate the alleged abortion case in South Third-street, for which Dr. Ray, of South Second-street has been arrested. The following named persons were sworn as jurors: John F. Smith, Frederick C. Mace, James Fitzgibbon, Peter Kinnaird, Edward Wilson, John Tigher, Rem Hegeman. Some testimony was taken, but the case was not concluded. It was adjourned till Monday.

Fatal Accident.—A child, 19 months old, belonging to Mr. Sterling, No. 27 Hamilton-avenue, was knocked down and instantly killed by a city railway car, on Friday evening, directly in front of its father's residence.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 2, 1862.

$7,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	98¾	$3,000	T. H.& Alt. 1st m.	107¾
5,000	U. S. 5s '74..Cou.	85⅝	3,000	Tol. & Wa. 2d m.	60½
1,000	U. S. 6s 1868	96½	20	Amer. Ex. Bank	89½
500	Trea. 7 3.10 ₱ ct. Notes......small	102	118,000	American Gold	115
33,000	do	102¼	30,000	do	115¼
500	do...indorsed	101	150	Pacific Mail S. Co.	111
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	50	30	do.......s60	110¾
3,000	do	49¾	150	do.......s30	111
5,000	N. C. State 6s	65	75	do	111¼
7,000	Mo. State 6s	46	100	Franklinite Steel C.	5
4,000	Cal. State 7s	95¼	5	N. Y. Cen. R....opg	90
4,000	Va. State 6s...s60	53	200	do.......opg	89¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	103	20	do.......c	89¾
4,000	E.R.R.3m. b. '88.	99½	70	do.......opg	89⅞
10,000	do......s30	98½	25	Erie Railway	33⅞
7,000	E. R. R. 4th m. b.	89¾	50	Mich. Cen. R.	59⅞
1,000	H. R. 2d S. F. bs.	105¾	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	25
3,000	Har. 3d m. b.	83	100	do	24⅞
12,000	Mich. So. 2d m.b.	81	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	21¾
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. b.	95⅛	20	Gal. & Chicago R.	68
5,000	T. H. & Alt. 2d m	83	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	46¾
3,000	Chi. & N.W.as.b.	47	107	Chic. & R. I. R.	62¾
5,000	Chi.& N.W.2d m.	27	20	do	63
2,000	Gal. & C. 1st..ex i.	102⅛	350	Mil. & P. DuC. R.	31⅛
6,000	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi. 2d m.	76	25	Panama R......s60	132
			25	do.......c	133⅛

Saturday, Aug. 2—P. M.

As usual on Saturday, through the warm season, there was only one session of the Stock Exchange, to-day, and that a short and dull one. The call of the official list was over by 11½ o'clock. Later in the day, there was some little business done on the Street, chiefly in New-York Central. The variations in price since yesterday, either on the Share or Bond list, are not important. The price of Gold was a shade firmer at the close of the day, at 115¼@115⅜. U. S. Notes, of the Custom-house issue, also closed firmer, at 105⅛ ₱ cent. Nothing done in Exchange, after the sailing of to-day's steamers. The rate on London leaves off 126½; on Paris, f.4.42½. The steamers, to-day took out only $376,000 in Specie, making the whole clearances of the week $748,000. The clearances of Domestic Produce, heretofore reported, are $4,154,000; together, $4,902,000. The Import entries of the week, of all kinds, are $5,149,000. The Customs Duties $2,120,000. At 4 o'clock, this afternoon, the Share list closed firm; New-York Central, 90 ₱ cent., ex dividend.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	100	Commerce	87
Merchants'	100	Commerce Scrip Stock	90
Mechanics'	103½	American Exchange	89½
America	106½	Pacific	122½
Phenix	100	Bank of the Republic	89
National	90	Hanover	75
State of New-York	90	Metropolitan	97

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

New-York Cen. 6s	102	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs.	21
N. Y. C. 6s, sub.	99	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	95
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	103	Chi. & N. W. firsts	61½
New-York Cen. 7s, '76	105½	Chi. & N. W. firsts, as'd	47
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76, con.	106	Chi. & N. W. seconds	27
Erie firsts, '68	107¾	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	78
Erie thirds, '83	99½	Han. & St. Joseph 1sts.	40
Erie fourths, '80	89¾	Lack. & W. Bonds	102½
Erie fifths, '88	82	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	105
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1sts, '77	85	Tol. & Wab. firsts	87
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	105¾	Tol. & Wabash seconds	60½
Hudson thirds '75	90	Mil. & Pr. Du. Ch'n firsts	93½
Harlem thirds	83	Gal. & C. 1sts, ex int.	102½
Mich. Cen. n.f. 8 ₱c. '82	107½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	103½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	81	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	91½
Mich. So. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱c.	99	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	104
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	95½	N. J. Central seconds	104
T. H. & Alt. firsts	107¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	91
T. H. & Alt. seconds	83	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds.	78

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $1,428,551 18, including $200,000 for Customs; payments, $1,613,836 92; balance, $10,333,719 18.

LAW REPORTS.

Accord and Satisfaction—A Default Opened as a Favor.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Hart vs. *Mills*.—In this case the plaintiff stipulated to pay the defendant $1,250, or that a certain party should pay it on his behalf. This money the defendant promised to receive as a compromise. The clerk or agent of the plaintiff failed to pay the defendant out of the funds in his possession, but still the stipulation on the part of the plaintiff that the clerk should pay such sum, and the agreement to receive the same by the defendant, was treated by the plaintiff as a satisfaction.

The Court now held that the agreement was purely executory, constituting a promise on the part of the plaintiff which he failed to perform, and which he has not offered to perform either by tendering the money himself or procuring the clerk to pay it out of the fund in his hands. It is no answer to this to say that the fund was so situated that payment could not be made. To say so would only show more clearly that the agreement was executory, and that there could be no tender of satisfaction on the one side or refusal on the other. Relying upon this agreement as an accord and satisfaction, the plaintiff's counsel allowed his default to be taken, and now moved to have the default opened. The Court, believing that counsel so acted in good faith, opened the default as a favor, upon terms.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Jno. Kearney vs. *Eliza Ann Kearney*.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Tobacco Trade of New-York.

The movements in the New-York market, in all descriptions of Tobacco, during the month of July, Messrs. M. Rader & Son review thus: "The demand for Kentucky Tobacco has been steady throughout the past month, and the sales reached over 7,000 hhds., at steadily advancing prices, caused in part by the large advance of the value of gold; and exchanges being highly favorable to exporters, they showed less unwillingness to pay the higher rates, as even at these nominally higher prices, they are lower than at the corresponding season last year, our main receipts having come in then in November, whilst now we are at the close of our chief supplies. The very limited quantities of Lugs and Low Leaf have pushed these sorts ahead in proportion to the finer grades, and we have to report a general advance of from 2c. to 2½c. ₱ ℔. on all grades, but whether this high position can be maintained if gold and exchanges should recede, as they have already declined 5@6 ₱ cent., remains to be seen; for the present, factors claim extreme quotations, and have, so far, obtained them. The tidings about the growing crops are to the effect that every effort has been made in the Northern sections, Missouri included, to make a large crop, as planting and replanting has gone on till very lately, but severe rains threaten the result. In the Southern parts the setting out has been limited by physical as well as political hindrances. The receipts this month have been the largest of the season, but are now on the decline, but the stocks on sale are not as large as might be expected under the circumstances.

Ruling prices now are, for

Lugs	10½@12c.	Good	15 @18c.
Common Leaf	11½@13½c.	Fine	16½@19½c.
Medium Leaf	13½@16c.	Selections	18 @21c.

In the early part of the month we waited on our friends with New-Orleans circular of 1st July, to which we beg leave to add that since then some 900 hhds. more were taken for the French Regie, and that prices are fully 2 ₱ cent. higher than then reported, with a tendency of going still higher, and but 5,000 hhds. on sale. The last Louisville reports are: the rates for Leaf Tobacco are well maintained, and the demand continues good, with liberal receipts. The sales of the week embraced 678 hhds., against 704 hhds. the previous week. We quote:

Trash	$6 00@$7 00	Good	$13 00@$15 00
Planters' Lugs	7 50@ 9 00	Fine	16 00@ 19 90
Medium Leaf	10 00@12 00		

The manufactured article is steadily advancing, and large sales are reported at 30c.@45c. for Kentucky, and 48c.@65c. for Virginia. We hear from Baltimore that there is a fair outside demand for common, leafy Maryland Tobacco, at 6½c.; the finer grades are 2c. to 2½c. ₱ ℔. higher than last month, readily bringing 13c. Brown Ohio, compared with last month, is very little higher; the common grades may be quoted ½c. higher, selling at 5½c.@6c. Medium, red and brown, 6½c.@7½c.; fine, 8c.@9c. Wrappery Leaf, 10c.@12c. Stock in warehouses and shipboard, 26,181 hhds. In Spanish Tobacco the sales have been light, buyers seeming unwilling to pay the large advance consequent to the increased tariff, except for the most desirable qualities, whilst medium and ordinary goods are neglected at almost former prices. The receipts of the past month were in part for transitu to European markets, and somewhat increased to escape the new duty of 25c. ₱ ℔., which will be levied from this day. About 500 bales Havana Tobacco, old and new crop, were sold at 55c.@65c. for fillers. Of Cuba Tobacco, 200 bales, old crop, all B's, were sold at 40c. The first arrival of new crop Yara, consisting of 31 bales assorted, were sold at 56c.; the quality seems to bid fair, but shipments at this season are too early to secure good qualities and condition. In Seed Leaf Tobacco, transactions have been confined to sales for consumption at 10c.@11½c. for fillers, 12c.@14c. for binders, 15c.@25c. for wrappers. Manufactured Tobacco has again experienced a large advance, and stocks are materially reduced by shipments to distant ports. We quote 5's, 8's and 10's sound, 40c.@48c.; ℔s. and ½ ℔s. medium sound, 40c.@50c.; ℔s. and ½ ℔s. fine sound, 55c.@85c., and holders firm, sanguine of still higher prices."

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	July 23
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 24
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 30
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	July 31
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 2
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 9
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 20
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND SUPPER-ROOMS.—The lease, stock, fixtures and furniture of the Philadelphia House, Nos. 145 and 147 Bowery; newly fitted up and in perfect order. Apply at No. 148 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A TAPE-WEAVING FACTORY, for making all kinds of skirt tape and banding, all in good going order, in rear of No. 163 West 27th-st., third story; going by power.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S INTERLOCUTORY SALE.

CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

The adjourned sale of the cargo of this ship will take place on TUESDAY, Aug. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.

Catalogues can be seen at the office of Hiram Benner, Esq., No. 113 Wall-st. JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District of Florida.

Also, at the same place and time, 52 cases assorted medicines, 15 drums castor oil, cargo of steamer *Circassian*.
Catalogues at the office of H. Benner, No. 113 Wall-st.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District of Florida.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.
WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 586 Hudson-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY AFternoon, in going from 2d-st. and Broadway, Williamsburgh, to the ferry, or from Grand-st. Ferry to Columbia-st., a ladies' CAMEO PIN. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at 50 Columbia-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. Wm. P. Hammond, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Supper*. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. Haywood, the great revivalist. EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, by the Pastor. Subject—*The Valley of Dry Bones*. The public invited. Seats free.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—PROF. Mattison will preach as usual in the new Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. John H. Kirk, of Brooklyn, at 7½ o'clock. Public Sunday School Missionary meeting at 3½ P. M. The Church will be kept open as usual during the month of August.

BROADWAY MEETING.—SUNDAY EVENING Lectures by Chas. Chaucer Goss, at the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, near Grand-st., at 7¾ o'clock. Strangers, young men and the public generally welcome. Large, cool and attractive room. Seats free. Services in Elysian Fields, Hoboken, at 4 o'clock, by Mr. Goss.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Love Feast at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the mission and of church extension are especially invited to meet with us. Preaching in the morning by Chauncey Shaffer, Esq. In the evening by the Pastor. Evening subject—*The Mammon of Unrighteousness*.

PASTOR JOHN QUINCY ADAMS WILL preach in Metropolitan Hall, (Antioch Baptist Church,) 6th-av., opposite 8th-st, at 10½ A. M., on *Hindrances to Religious Progress*, and at 7½ P. M. He will also preach in Washington-square at 5 P. M. These services are all free, and there is plenty of room.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Meetings on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., when the great advent movement will be reviewed and shown to be of fulfilled prophesy; also, evidence presented for the closing of the 2,300 day in Daniel viii., 13 and 14, about 1863.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—WEST EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av., Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., Rector. Services on SUNDAY, Aug. 3, at 10½ A. M., and 8 P. M. Afternoon service for Deaf Mutes, at 3½ o'clock. Rev. Ferdinand C. Ewer will preach morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st. and east of 6th-av.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. Flagg, will preach morning and evening.

STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH will not be opened on Sunday, 3d inst., in consequence of alterations being made, and the absence of the Pastor. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. Heston, as usual, on SUNDAY, the 10th inst.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. Adams') will be open for public worship on SUNDAY, as usual, at 10½ in the morning, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, after which it will be closed during the month.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST. CORner Waverley-place. Rev. Samuel Maxwell, Assistant Minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

THE FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, 12th-st., (Rev. Dr. McLeod's,) will be open for service on SUNDAY next, 3d August. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. Dr. Davidson, and at 7½ o'clock P. M. by Rev. Mr. Crawford.

REV. GEO. W. DODGE, CHAPLAIN OF Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves, after more than a year in rebel prisons, has just reached home, and will give some account of his capture and captivity at the Stanton-st. Baptist Church (Dr. Hiscox's) on SUNDAY EVENING.

THE PROPHET ON THE PRESENT TROUBLES.—That Messenger of whom Christ declared, in Matt. 17:11, that he should come first, and restore all things, will preach the word of prophecy, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, 163 Bowery.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be open for Divine Service EVERY SABBATH this season at 10½ and 4 o'clock. Prof. Howard Crosby, D. D., is expected to preach and the public are invited to attend.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. P. E. Brown, P. Elder of Dubuque District, Upper Iowa Conference. The Sacraments will be administered in connection with the morning service.

SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER 5TH-av. and 21st-st.—This Church will be open during the Summer, MORNING and EVENING. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Rodgers.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 22d-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. B. Ridgaway in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 8.

CHURCH IN FIFTIETH-ST., WEST OF BROADWAY.—Rev. Dr. Van Hest will commence regular services in this church on next Lord's Day. Service at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 8 o'clock P. M.

FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, in the Hall, corner of 3rd-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

REV. HENRY KIMBAL WILL PREACH in the 1st-st. Presbyterian Church, between the 1st and 2d avs., SUNDAY, Aug. 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seats free.

MORAVIAN CHURCH—CORNER OF HOUSton and Mott sts. On SUNDAY, the 3d inst., Rev. Joseph H. Kummer will preach his introductory sermon in said Church.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S
FOR TEN DAYS ONLY.
GREAT REDUCTION ON ALL THE STOCK,
previous to the inventory.

BLACK SILKS at FORTY PER CENT. under regular prices.

BAREGES, GRENADINES and ORGANDIES, at half price.

Greatest attraction for the lovers of
FINE CHANTILLY LACE.

The whole stock of an importer to be sold within one month at a great sacrifice.

VEILS, SHAWLS AND FLOUNCES.

Such an occasion will never present itself again.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
corner Waverley-place.

AGENCY FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS,
MADE TO ORDER OR READY MADE.

The cheapest, finest and best fitting Shirts made in this City.

SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS and
DRAWERS.
ENGLISH AND GERMAN
HOSIERY,
HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARFS, TIES,
STOCKS, GLOVES,
UMBRELLAS, &c.,

At the Shirt and Collar dépôt Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods,
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, cheaper than any house in the City.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted, in City or country, by a well-recommended, smart, tidy woman, in the above capacity; is a first rate cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; will make herself useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom; or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; good reference given. Address R. B., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

600,000 AGENTS TO SELL LLOYD'S NEW steel Plate County Map of United States, Canadas, and New-Brunswick; cost $20,000 to engrave it, and one year's time. Superior to any map ever made in America, and at the low price of 50c. worth $15. Completed 1st of August, 1862. 370,000 names are engraved on the Map. Guarantee any white man $3 to $6 per day selling this Map, and will take back all Maps not sold and refund money. $1 is sufficient capital. Send for $1, worth of sample maps, and terms. J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New-York. The War and State Departments use our maps.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN IN GENERAL.—The undersigned, a live business man, rapid penman and accountant, conversant with men and matters, possessing unexceptionable references, desires a situation, outdoors or indoors, traveling or stationary. Address EXCELSIOR, Station B.

THE ADVERTISER, 36 YEARS OF AGE, experienced in mercantile, business and shipping, wishes a situation in any respectable business; writes a rapid, legible hand, and has a knowledge of book-keeping; City references given. Address A. M. T., Metallic Oil Company, No. 42 Cedar-st.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
5th-AV., CORNER OF 34th-ST.,
will reopen, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
For information or circulars, address
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS SEPT. [illegible]

Special advantages. Classical Instruction by a Yale graduate. Military drill under an experienced officer. A thorough and practical Commercial Course. Professors Martin and Wood give special attention to piano and vocal music. Pupils taught to speak French and German. Fourteen professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel, and tuition in common English, $40 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND
DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 263 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. [illegible] per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH, BOARDING AND DAY
SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHkeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.

Reference is made to Rev. Drs Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 68 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector,
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Kingsbridge-road and 170th-st.—French is the language of the School. Daily tuition in French, English, Spanish and German. Collegiate course, Commercial Studies—Higher mathematics, surveying, chemistry and metallurgy, under the special direction of Prof. Estevey, Jr., Graduate Engineer of the Imperial School of Mines of Paris. Ample buildings, with 30 acres of ground, Laboratory and Minerological Cabinet. Boarders admitted during vacations. Reopens Sept. 7.
LESPINASSE & ESTEVEY, Principals.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. The 78th Annual Session begins Aug. 7, 1862. Easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage.
Agents—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.
Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

BLOOMFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A boarding and day school. The next term commences Aug. 4. Pupils can enter any time. Special attention is given to French. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway; or address the Principal, Miss E. N. J. HARRISON.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for fifteen boys. Beautiful location. Opens Sept. 1.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

A LADY MAY OBTAIN A PARTIAL OR complete medical education, at a reasonable expense, by addressing SURGEON, No. 221 6th-av.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF UNEXCEPTIONable qualifications, possessed of the highest testimonials, and of long experience in teaching, desires a position. Salary not expected. A cheerful and agreeable home is, however, a desideratum. Parties desiring the services of a truly skillful and reliable instructress for the solid branches, may find it to their interest to confer with the advertiser. References exchanged. Address E. V. M., Box No 126 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, thoroughly acquainted with the English, French and German languages, natural sciences, &c., wishes a situation in a college, or a similar educational establishment; highly favorable recommendations from prominent American gentlemen can be furnished. Address D. W., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a young lady friend, as teacher in a school or seminary, and would be willing to act as governess. She has had considerable experience, is a graduate of a Female Seminary, and can give the best of references. For further particulars, address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, experienced in teaching, desires to give instruction in the classics, mathematics, and higher English branches; City reference and the highest testimonials given. Address H. S., Box 499 New-York Post-office.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

$150.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $150; do., with moldings, $160; do., with carved legs, and inlaid with name-board, $175 and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225 and $250; new 6½-octave, $140. The above Pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand Pianos, from $25 to $100. New Melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons to let. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of these unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and other sizes for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE.

Designed for those who [illegible] are destitute of fingers or [illegible] ease, and for those who [illegible]
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.

TWO VALUABLE FLOATING DOCKS FOR RAISING AND REPAIRING VESSELS.

And leasehold premises, [illegible] yard, situated between Harsimus and South 8th sts., Jersey City. The large dock [illegible] side. It has a capacity of [illegible] water.

The small dock is 90 feet long by [illegible] a capacity of 300 tons, and [illegible]

The leasehold property, suitable for a ship-yard, is 150 feet wide by 400 feet deep, with a valuable pier and wharf front on the Hudson River.

On this property there is a building, including office and stable, a blacksmith-shop, [illegible]

The lease runs for ten years from the 1st day of November, 1859, at an annual rent of $3,000 for the first five years, and $3,500 for the last five years.

BENJAMIN G. CLARKE, Receiver,
At Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily [illegible] Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, handkerchiefs, [illegible] much needed. Provisions [illegible] will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner Lexington-av. and 51st-st., or at the office of the American Express Co., corner [illegible] 124 and 542 Broadway, [illegible]

DEAFNESS.—NEW MODE OF CURE PUBLISHED in the *Sunday Times* [illegible] being a volume of 400 pages [illegible] BERG, Oculist and Aurist, No. 38 Clinton-place. *Sunday Times*.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens [illegible] lishmen of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. [illegible] Fulton-st.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—The new First Mortgage Bonds of this Road, which will be ready for delivery on the 6th of August, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., are dated July 1, 1862, and carry interest from that date; this leaves the interest on the coupons from February and March, 1862, to July 1, 1862, unprovided for. The undersigned, therefore, give notice that the interest due on the old bonds to the 1st of July, amounting to the sum of $29 17, will be paid on the Terre Haute and Alton coupon, dated Aug. 1, 1862, the interest for July being embraced in the new Bond; also, the interest to July 1 on the coupon of the Belleville and Illinoistown road, dated Sept. 1, 1862, amounting to the sum of $23 33, will be paid at the Bank of North America, the interest for July and August being embraced in the new bond.

The owners of the First Mortgage Bonds, on adjusting their accounts at the Railroad office, between the old Bonds which they have assigned and the new ones, will receive the coupon for August or September, and on presenting this coupon at the Bank, the owner will be paid, on the Terre Haute and Alton coupon $29 17, and on the Belleville coupon $23 33. Payment will be made on and after the 4th day of August.—Dated July 21, 1862.

A. C. FLAGG,
JOHN WILKINSON, } Receivers.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO.,
No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY and FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, are notified that the new bonds of this Company, to be given in exchange therefor, will be ready for delivery on and after the 6th day of August, instant. Parties entitled to receive the new bonds will be required to execute the instrument of assignment of the old bonds in person, or by written power of attorney. The new bonds bear interest from 1st of July, up to which date the Trustees will pay the interest represented in the current coupons of the old bonds.

R. BAYARD, Chairman of Committee.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. & 26TH ST.,
NEW-YORK July 29, 1862.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.

URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof,—free of the United States Income Tax, which will also be paid by the Company—payable on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, and on the 20th day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 23d day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFFICE No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.

Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 9th inst.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, July 22, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Thursday, the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm of LEWIS B. BROWN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by LEWIS B. BROWN, who will sign in liquidation.

LEWIS B. BROWN,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1862. J. M. COGGESHALL.

Messrs. LEWIS B. BROWN and LAURENCE MYERS, Jr., become members of our firm from this date. The Banking, Exchange and Collection business will be continued as heretofore at No. 6 Broad st.

NEW-YORK, August 1, 1862. P. M. MYERS & CO.,

J. M. COGGESHALL engages in the Flour trade, on his own account, at No. 9 South-st.

NEW-YORK, August 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of MANNING & DE FOREST, for the transaction of a General Banking and Brokerage business. Domestic and foreign specie, demand notes, land warrants, &c., bought and sold.

JOHN B. MANNING,
A. H. DE FOREST,
No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I HAVE THIS DAY ASsociated with me Mr. EDWARD P. GILBERT, under the name and firm of GEO. HERKIMER & CO. The Flour and Grain commission business will be continued at No. 109 Broad-st. GEO. HERKIMER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PUBLIC MEETING.—EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD TO HARLEM!—Citizens! property owners! attend the adjourned meeting MONDAY, Aug. 4, 7 o'clock P. M., at "Elm Park Hotel," 92d-st. and Broadway. Interesting reports will be presented. By order.

THOMAS MANSON, Chairman.
HENRY A. HEISER, Vice Chairman.
JOHN W. ANDREAS, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT of Southern New-York will hold its annual session for the election of officers and other business, in the room, O. F. Hall, corner Grand-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 4, at 8 o'clock P. M. By order.

JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Scribe.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE plat owners in the Rockland Cemetery will be held on FRIDAY, 7th inst., at the office of Charles Gould, Esq., President, No. 2 Hanover-st., at 9½ A. M., when two Trustees will be elected.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862. E. H. LORD, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 61 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

The Trustees submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, in conformity with the requirements of the Charter:

Outstanding Premiums to July 1, 1861	$190,439 29	
Premiums received since	535,891 80	
Total	$726,331 09	

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks, disconnected with Marine Risks.

Earned Premiums to July 1, 1862		$562,797 37
Losses and Expenses	$358,915 41	
Return Premiums	45,527 56	
Re-Insurance, &c	52,355 53	
Total	$456,798 50	

The Company have the following assets:

Cash in Banks	$41,655 64	
United States Stocks and Treasury Notes	309,350 00	
New-York State, Bank and City Stocks	180,407 70	
Loans on Stocks and Cash due the Company	36,002 57	
Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages	104,675 79	
		672,091 70
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		240,325 37
Salvage, Re-Insurance and other Claims due the Company		50,167 48
Insurance Scrip and Sundry Notes at estimated value		38,065 25
Total Assets		$1,000,649 80

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 30th day of August next.

Also, *Resolved*, That a dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending June 30, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next.

The Trustees, after reserving over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS PROFITS, have further resolved that FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) of the Outstanding Certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1858, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, from which date all interest thereon will cease.

The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.)

By order of the Board,

W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. W. SCHMIDT, FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
STEWART BROWN, HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ROBERT B. MINTURN, LLOYD ASPINWALL,
STEPHEN JOHNSON, E. P. FABRI,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL, EDWARD KAUPE,
ARTHUR LEARY, HENRY OELRICHS,
HENRY MEYER, HENRY W. HUBBELL,
EDW. H. R. LYMAN, JAMES R. SMITH,
GEORGE MOKE, GEORGE MOSLE,
E. V. THEBAUD, GUSTAVE H. KISSEL,

JOHN H. EARLE, President,
JOHN H. LYELL, Vice-President.

RAILROADS.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!!

"ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE!"

Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, *invariably* connecting at JAMAICA with UNION LINE of stages, as follows: At 7:45, 8:45, A. M.; at 3:15, 4:15 P. M.; on SUNDAYS, at 7:45 A. M.; at 5:30 P. M. Through tickets, to and from Rockaway, SIXTY CENTS, to be had at railroad office, SOUTH FERRY, and at the hotels, ROCKAWAY. Running time, TWO HOURS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train on Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Receiving basins and culverts in Chambers-street and James-slip; sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to and through Third-avenue to Harlem River; receiving basin southeast corner Suffolk and Houston streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Chambers-street, between Pearl and Cherry streets; on north side of South-street, between Roosevelt and Oliver-street; on both sides of Water and Cherry-street, between Roosevelt and Oliver streets; on both sides of James-slip, between South and Oak street; both sides of Roosevelt-street, between Cherry and Madison streets; both sides of Oak-street, between Chestnut and James streets; both sides of Bowery, between Chestnut and Roosevelt streets; of south side of Batavia-street, between Chambers and James streets; north sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on south side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; on both sides of Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; east side of Suffolk-street, between Stanton and Houston streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Aug. 1, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 83 East 8th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the ninth day of August, at 12 o'clock, for supplying 500 barrels Navy Beef, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-yard, at Brooklyn.

The Beef must be from well-fattened cattle, and must conform as near as possible in quality to the standard assumed for Navy Beef, and pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard. The barrels must be according to the Navy standard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the U. S. District Judge, District-Attorneys, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Inspecting Officer at the Navy-yard.

The above Beef is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished without delay.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

COFFEE FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Coffee," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for furnishing and delivering, on receiving ten days' notice, at the United States Navy-yard at Brooklyn, all the coffee which may be required for the use of the navy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

The coffee to be equal to the best Cuba, according to the sample at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and be delivered there without extra charge.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:

Sewer in Ridge-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; sewer in Grand-street, from No. 445 to Sheriff-street; trap-block pavement of Elm-street, between Duane and Reade streets, and crosswalks in Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPAN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, August 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDINGS, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the titles of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, August 12, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

For fencing lots in the following places, viz.:

Southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets, numbers four hundred and fourteen, four hundred and sixteen and four hundred and eighteen.

Blocks bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, and Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets.

Northeast corner of Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

Block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, and the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Fortieth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Thirty-sixth-street, between the Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church.

South side of Thirtieth-street, one hundred feet from the southerly corner of Second-avenue.

South side of Forty-second-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, where not already done.

North side of Fifty-eighth-street, south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from the Seventh-avenue to the buildings on the said street west of the Seventh-avenue; on the Seventh-avenue, west side, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

For setting curb and gutter in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same; and for fencing and flagging in front of vacant lots on the west side of the Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP,
Street Commissioner.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS AND HATS.—Separate Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, 5th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal,

75,000 ARMY BLANKETS,

wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long, five feet six inches wide, and to weigh five pounds each. Also,

32,000 UNIFORM HATS, (black felt.)

All deliveries will be subject to inspection, and must conform in all respects to the sealed army patterns deposited in this Office; a just and rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples.

Proposals will be received for any part of the above articles. Bidders will state the time and amount of each delivery. The blankets are required to be delivered within ninety days, and the hats within sixty days from date of award of contract.

The right is reserved by the Deputy Quartermaster-General to accept any part or the whole of a bid offered, or to reject the bids in whole or in part, as the interest of the Government in his opinion may require. Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee that the bidder will execute a contract, with good and sufficient bond, if his bid be accepted. Proposals unaccompanied with satisfactory guarantee will not be considered; and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of, or dealers in, the articles. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract to operate to the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Blankets and Hats," and addressed to

G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until half past 12 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, July 31, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

Regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Duane and Reade streets, between City Hall-place and Chatham-street.

For setting curb and gutter in Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of same.

For building pier foot of Fifty-ninth-street, North River.

For dredging slip between piers number Nineteen and Twenty, North River.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and the agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, July 19, 1862.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
July 25, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Wednesday, August 6, 1862, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Forty-ninth-street, from near Ninth-avenue to and through Tenth-avenue to sewer in Forty-seventh-street;

In Grove-street, from sewer in Hudson-street to a point 170 feet east of Hudson-street; and

In Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
No. 7 CITY HALL, Aug. 1, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until August 12, 1862, at 12 M.:

For 250 to 300 tons of the best Anthracite Coal, for the use of the Courts and offices of the County, the ton to be calculated at 2,240 pounds.

Also, proposals for 50 cords of Kindling Wood, pine, cut and split for use.

The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.

JAMES DAVIS,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
SMITH ELY, JR.,
ORISON BLUNT,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
Committee.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
JULY 22, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of Monday, August 4, 1862:

For the construction of the trap-block pavement of Canal-street from Centre-street to Broadway;

And of crosswalks on Fourth avenue, at Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets;

And at the intersection of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway.

Blank forms for bids, and all other necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 28 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN Box No. 220, Boston, Mass.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesmar No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON's great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO
NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

ALL WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for their pay $100 bounty and pensions through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

MILITARY EXEMPTS CAN HAVE THEIR certificates drawn and sworn to before the subscriber. None are exempt without the affidavit, which must be made and filed by Aug. 15.

CHARLES NETTLETON, Notary Public,
No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

SHIPPING.

STEAM
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	FROM NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

This magnificent ship having proved herself unequaled for speed, safety and comfort, (sea-sickness being unknown on board,) is strongly recommended as the most eligible conveyance for passengers.

First Cabin, from $110 to $155 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance.

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First and Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.

Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $55.

Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The passage money by the steamships sailing after the 1st AUGUST will be:

FROM NEW-YORK.	
Chief Cabin	$150
Second Cabin	85
FROM BOSTON.	
Chief Cabin	$125
Second Cabin	70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana,
on WEDNESDAY, August 6, at
12 o'clock, noon, precisely.

For passage, Apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY, Aug. 9.
CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY, Aug. 16.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Aug. 23.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 21 Guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £8 6s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Nortre Dame des Victories, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clydebuilt steamer NOVA SCOTIAN, Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 9. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $70; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $193; Steerage, $80. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—ADDRESS or apply to H. W. COLVER, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—IN the village of Tremont, 12 miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad, a large double house, containing eleven (11) rooms, beside kitchen and cellar, with about one acre of land, handsomely located on high ground, and improved in garden, lawn and shade trees, &c., &c. Price $3,200. Also, in Morrisania, near railroad dépôt, a neat cottage house of eight rooms and one acre of land, all in good order. Price $2,500. Both the above are desirable property, in the immediate vicinity of churches and schools, and are offered at great reduction from cost, as the owner wishes to leave the country. Inquire on the premises, at Tremont, of JAMES CHARTERS, near the dépôt.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—A neat cottage house, containing two large parlors, library, dining-room, kitchen, in a two-story wing, seven bedrooms, warmed with a good furnace, lighted with gas, commanding one of the finest views on the Hudson River, and one that cannot be obstructed, in a pleasant village, one hour's ride from the City, and within three minutes' walk of dépôt, churches, schools, stores, &c. The lot consists of about one acre, half in a nicely-shaded terrace lawn, and half in fruit and vegetable garden. Inquire of WM. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containg twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Dépôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, A FINE RESIdence, corner High and White sts., Orange, N. J., belonging to the estate of Francis P. Sanford, Esq. The house and grounds are in perfect condition. Especial care has been given to the culture of the finest fruit. Inquire on the premises, or of JEREMIAH MILBANK, No. 49 Exchange-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COTTAGES AT BERGEN FOR SALE.—Several cottage houses on Bergen Heights, opposite New-York, by stage or horse cars; splendid views of New-York and vicinity, with 4 to 50 city lots each. Prices, $1,400 to $15,000. Inquire at No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 123 BOWERY, TO CARPET, tobacco or furniture dealers, with a good, dry, light basement and vault; the front will be altered to suit a tenant. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE LOW OR EXCHANGE—COST $12,000—An elegant three-story house, built by days' work, and finished in the very best manner, with all modern improvements, situated in Brooklyn, E. D., in the most desirable location, near Bedford-av. Mortgage about $7,500, which can remain; for the balance will take country porperty, New-York State or elsewhere, with or without buildings theron, or Stock or other available securities. An offer wanted.

E. SEYMOUR,
No. 15 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 376, Louisville, Ky.

EXEMPTS FROM MILITARY DUTY CAN have their certificates drawn up and sworn to before the subscriber. No exemption allowed under any circumstance, without the affidavit, made by 15th August.

J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF ENGLISH ENFIELD rifles, in port and ready for delivery. Apply to J. M. WARDWELL, No. 85 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE ALLEGHANIANS,
VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL-RINGERS,

The finest troupe, the most talented and popular, consisting of Miss C. HIFFERT, Miss MARIA BOULARD, Mr. F. STOPEL, Mr. G. GALLOWAY and Mrs. J. M. BOULARD, lately returned from a four years' tour round the world.

No company has ever received such universal encomiums from the Press as this. Read the following:

"The entertainment of the Alleghanians is one of the most agreeable ever given in this City."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"They are all good musicians."—*Boston Journal.*

"Their music is decidedly fine."

"They have certainly carried off the palm of public favor."—*Harper's Magazine.*

"Everything is good, in excellent taste."—*Baptist Register.*

They give their entertainments every afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and every evening, at a quarter before 8, consisting of songs, ballads, duetts and quartettes, sentimental, pathetic and comic.

Mr. F. STOPEL will also introduce his Newly-invented PIANO-FORTE of WOOD and STRAW.

Mr. ALFRED BURNETT, COMIC DELINEATOR, will also appear in his inimitable performances.

LAST WEEK OF THE CELEBRATED
CONNECTICUT GIANT GIRL,
THE LARGEST LADY IN THE WORLD,
9 feet 1½ inches round the body, and weighs 618 lbs.
NED, THE LEARNED SEAL.

He plays the organ, kisses his Keeper, shoulders the musket, shakes hands with the ladies, throws them kisses, &c.

DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS.
AQUARIAL GARDEN, &c., &c.

Admission to all, only 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

George Christy and J. N. Briggs....Lessees and Proprietors.
George Christy....Stage Manager.
J. N. Briggs....Business Manager and Treasurer.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 4.

The laughable Farce of Schemmerhorn's Boy—George Christy as Julius Schemmerhorn.

The famous Quartette, Reeves, Morland, Bray and Corwin.

The champion Clog-Dancer R. SANDS.

A Grand Matinée every SATURDAY, at 3, for ladies and children.

Admittance 25 cents; no half price, except for children to Matinée only.

Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 8 precisely

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL,
514 BROADWAY. 514
Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

HENRY WOOD....Sole Proprietor and Manager

The Best Ventilated Hall in the City.
IMMENSE SUCCESS. INCREASED ATTRACTION.
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
MONDAY, Aug. 4, and every evening during the week,
THE GREAT CONGRESS OF ARTISTS,
WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

Eph Horn, Charley Fox, Frank Brower,
Cool White, Abecco, Percy,
Lewis, &c., &c.,

in new songs, dances, acts, &c.

The Press-ti-dig-a-tater. Damon and Pythias. The Traitor's Fate, African Cousins, Wall-st. Brokers, Ain't Got Time to Tarry, &c.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25c.

THE GREAT FALL, NIAGARA.
BY F. E. CHURCH.

The original subscribers to the chromo-lithograph of Church's "Niagara," who were entitled to the premium engravings, in accordance with the terms of subscription, will please present their certificate at the office of S. T. WILLIAMS, No. 652 Broadway, and receive the parcel to which they may be entitled.

Circulars for this object were issued to all the subscribers in the early part of the year 1860, and as there are some who have not presented their certificates, their parcel of engravings will be retained for their benefit until the 1st of September, 1862, after which time they will be forfeited.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY.

This superb collection of Paintings is again open for exhibition at the old Gallery, No. 548 Broadway. This is the finest Gallery of Paintings in the country. The pictures are all for sale. For any information in regard to price, terms, &c., address

JAS. W. WARD,
Secretary Inst. Art, No. 548 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS' POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer, JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York for the above named places, from Pier No. 24, East River, west side of Peck-slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 34th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer NIAGARA, Capt. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32, East River, (James-slip,) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 6 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st.	at 9½,	12¼	and 3½.
Spring-st.	at 9½,	12½	and 3½.
Dey-st.	at 9¾,	12¾	and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4	at 10,	1	and 4.

Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT NEW CHAMPION, now lying at Albany. Said steamer is 220 feet keel, 26 feet beam, 8½ feet hold; has a 44-inch cylinder, and 10 feet stroke. Inquire at the Propeller Line Office, Pier No. 20, foot of Dey-st.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL
NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY.

Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murry-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 484 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ONE OF THE PLEASantest Summer locations in Monmouth County, situate on the South Shrewsbury River; plenty of shade; good fishing and bathing; has a fine view of the Atlantic Ocean. Terms moderate. Address Waterloo-place, near Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

S. S. WYCKOFF.

COUNTRY BOARD.—MRS. E. P. ACKERMAN, of Fishkill, can accommodate a few more persons with good board and a pleasant home during the month of August. For particulars address E. P. ACKERMAN, Hughsonville, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE HAD AT MILTON, Ulster, on the banks of the Hudson, by calling on or addressing Mrs. L. A. ORDWAY. Terms $4 and $5 per week.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, HIGHLANDS, NEW-JERSEY.—Those wishing to patronize this favorite resort, will take tickets on board of the steamboat *Thomas Collier*, at the foot of Murray-st., for Highland and Middletown stations, where stages will be in readiness at the arrival of the cars.

JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

HALF-WAY HOUSE, KISKATOWN, SITUATED half-way between Catskill and the Mountain House, is now open for the reception of guests. Board $5 per week. Reference, M. LIENAU, No. 2 Jones-lane.

DANIEL BLOOM, Proprietor.

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BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER four very nice large and airy rooms with board to parties of respectability on reasonable terms. Call at No. 53 West 38th-st., before engaging elsewhere.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SEVERAL FINE rooms may be had with a family where few boarders are received; those desiring a quiet home will find the house, rooms, &c., very pleasant; also gas, hot water, bath, &c. Eight minutes from Fulton-ferry. Apply to No. 125 Sands-st.

A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, to let in a private French family, at No 49 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place. Terms moderate. Good references given and required.

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TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

THE BEST WATER WHEEL KNOWN.—Inquire of D. TALLCOT, Agent, No. 482 Broadway.

THE CINCINNATI WAR MEETING.

A Tremendous Turn-Out of Enthusiastic People.

Speech of Gen. Lew. Wallace---A Letter from Gen. Rosecrans Read, &c.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, in alluding to the great war meeting held in that city on Thursday night—a brief account of which we have had by telegraph—makes the following remarks:

"The meeting in the Fifth-street Market Space last night, to give expression to the sentiments of the people on the subject of the war, was the largest ever held in Cincinnati—the largest ever held in the West—and, indeed, the largest we have seen anywhere. The citizens literally turned out in a body. It was not confined to men, either. The ladies of Cincinnati, whose hearts beat strong in the cause of their country, were there in considerable numbers. And it was as enthusiastic as it was large. A feeling of the deepest earnestness, and the purest patriotism was manifested throughout. With the surging masses congregated in the market space, around the stands of the several speakers, vigorous measures were popular. Every remark favoring an earnest, crushing policy, was loudly applauded. The people said plainly and distinctly, by their actions, that the infamous rebellion must be suppressed; that the Union must be preserved; and that all measures necessary to these results ought to be promptly and unhesitatingly adopted. This expression, as the voice of fifty thousand men, assembled in our city, went up, last night, to the Government. Its utterance was so emphatic that it is not to be mistaken."

Among the speakers was Gen. LEW. WALLACE. His appearance was the signal for the most enthusiastic, continuous and deafening cheers. When silence was restored, the General proceeded to address the assembly, who paid the most marked attention throughout his speech, as follows:

GEN. LEW. WALLACE'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am all unused to the speaking mood, and from late habit I am become much more familiar with a very short speech—one used usually in a very energetic manner, too; it was "Forward, my lads!" instead of the more polite, conventional and oft-used phrase, "My fellow-citizens." I recollect some time since, while taking a journey, that I fell overboard one dark night, while a fearful storm was raging, and the feeling is so vividly stamped on my memory that I shall never forget it—a feeling of lost! lost! lost! and I have the same feeling here to-night as I look around on this great sea of human heads, and watch the excited and eager faces of those before me. But I am not a stranger with Ohioans. I have been with your troops in camps and on battle-fields, in scenes of all kinds of danger, and I can say I know them well; and I know you well, too. I know them well, I say, and God bless the boys that followed me so bravely and unflinchingly at the field of Shiloh. I have heard their inspiring shouts; I have witnessed their noble and undying courage, and I say again, God bless the noble sons of Ohio! I have heard hard things of the boys of Ohio—of their conduct on the battle-field; I have heard it said that they were cowards, and that when they met the enemy on the hard-fought battle-fields of Tennessee, that they basely ran; but I stand here a living witness to the falsity of these charges. It won't do for anyone to say before me that the boys of Ohio are cowards; I know differently. I had six Ohio regiments under my command at Shiloh, and I will pledge my word that not one of all those men once turned his back on the enemy. I believe that they all love me; anyhow, I know that I love them, and that I always shall do so.

This is a war meeting—a meeting called together expressly for the purpose of giving fresh vigor to the war powers of the country; and in discussing the present, it does good to consider the past. Before the war commenced every man in the nation had his own thoughts and theories on the subject; but when once the war commenced, all these theories went by the board, being absorbed in one great principle—the preservation of the country. We have all made mistakes, and without meaning to say anything that is unkind of a really good and true man, I think that the greatest mistake that has been made in the whole conduct of the war, was that made by Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT. He thought that 70,000 men would be sufficient to put down the rebellion, and acting on his advice, the President of the United States issued a call for 75,000 men. I do not say this of that good old man with any bitter feeling whatever. He was so true and noble-hearted himself, that he could not understand the bitter and undying hatred with which the rebels regarded the Federal Government. And let me say further, in apology for him, that there were at that time several States not out of the Union which have since gone. What right had he to say that Kentucky would go out, or that Maryland would rise against the Administration? What right had he to say that Virginia, the mother of States, should follow in the wake of the evil tide, or that Tennessee or Missouri should secede with the rest? He thought that if we called out 75,000 men, Virginia would come forward at once for the war; that Kentucky and Missouri would march out at the sound of the drum, with the glorious Star-spangled Banner at their head, and that Tennessee would quell the rebellion in her own State, and help her sisters to put down the rebellion throughout the land. But, as I said before, Gen. SCOTT was too good to understand the enormity of the offence, or the fiendish spirit of the leaders of the unholy rebellion; and when the first call was found to be insufficient for the work, a second call was issued for 500,000, but even that was not enough; and after we had swelled our armies to the enormous number of 700,000 men, we have to-day an additional requisition for 300,000 more.

I have spoken of one mistake; now I will proceed to the second. It was a mistake to suppose the objects of the war might be accomplished by conciliation. There were many who thought, when the trouble first commenced, that we could win back the rebels by kindness; but after one whole year's fighting, we have become awake to the fact that no compromise can possibly be of use; that nothing but war, real, terrible, earnest war, ever can be successful in quelling this unholy and infamous rebellion.

Now, I come to a third mistake, and you must pardon me if, in alluding to it, I happen to run against any of your prejudices. I want you, before I speak of this last mistake, perfectly to understand my thoughts and feelings, and I say you must pardon me if I commence by saying that I heartily despise the negro race. I can't help it. I never see a negro pass me in the street, without thinking: there stalks the cause of all this trouble. I never will permit him to be placed on an equality with white men; it never shall be done; I will fight myself, if ever it comes to that. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

I have now given you my opinion of the negro race, and I believe I have done so in such a manner that not one of you can mistake me. Now, do you think that you understand my feelings on this subject? [Cries of "We do."]

Well, then, I will go on to say that another mistake we have made all along is that of supposing that Slavery was an element of weakness to the South. We thought that it was a smouldering fire, which only needed the fact of actual warfare to start it, and it would start into a blaze that would leave us an easy task to perform; but we were mistaken, and we have found to our cost that Slavery is one of the main elements of strength to the South at the present time. [A voice, "How?"] How? why if you'll wait a minute, I will show you how. You want to have this war prosecuted with vigor and the rebellion put down. If I ask you to go, it may be that you are a mechanic, and you say, "I can't leave my workshop;" or you are perhaps a farmer, and you say you cannot leave your farm. You are married and have a wife and family depending on you for support, and you cannot leave them. Well, let us change the scene, and fancy that I am down South recruiting for JEFF. DAVIS. I say just imagine it. [Voice, "We can't do that, General."] Well, say I go to a fierce-looking individual and say, "We have established a new Government. It is in danger; it requires your arm to support it, and we want you to help us and fight for us." He thinks, "Well, I believe I can go; the cotton is all planted, and the farm is in good order; I can leave my niggers to attend to the wants of my family, and when the cotton is required to be gathered in the niggers will do it all, and keep the cotton gins at work," and on the force of this reasoning he goes at once. Now again, suppose I go to JEFF. DAVIS and say, "President, I want to make this agreement with you: If you will keep your four million negroes at home, and not let them do anything for the furtherance of the war, I will keep at home an equal number of the free operatives of the North. Do you think he would agree to it? No, he never would agree to it. Well, then, I say it becomes a military principle, which should be instantly acted upon, that we ought to use every means to weaken our enemies and strengthen our own hands. If Slavery is the basis of this rebellion, why in God's name do we not knock away the base from under it? [Loud cheers and applause.] You say that it is right to take corn from the rebels, to take their horses, cattle and everything else; that's all right, but just touch a single nigger, and then there's an awful hullabaloo about it. [Laughter and cheers.] Now, then, look again at another thing. I have eleven regiments under my command, and from each regiment forty-four men are detailed for teamsters, to drive mules and perform all that kind of work which, if we only seized the niggers, they could do as well as our own men. Only think of that. There are 484 men taken away from my eleven regiments, because we are so scrupulous about taking away niggers from rebels. Why, it is almost enough to make a whole regiment, and God knows our regiments are weak enough already; in fact, that is why I am here to-night, to get you people of Cincinnati to raise more men, to fill up those already in the field. If we can find men that can do all this drudgery, why in Heaven's name do we not do it? Am I not right? [Yes.] I have seen hundreds of our boys, after a long and weary day's marching, when they were tired out with the fatigue of their wearing labor, obliged to take the spade and turn to digging to protect themselves from a watchful and vigilant enemy. These boys ought to have been able to have got their suppers and turned in to rest, so as to be ready to meet the enemy at any moment and be in a condition to fight, and fight well; and if a lot of niggers accompanied the regiments, after a day's march the boys will be able to take their suppers and rest, while the niggers perform the laborious work which has cost so many lives already. Thus the men would be spared all this unnecessary fatigue, and would be ready at any time to meet the foe, refreshed and invigorated by complete rest.

I do not mean to say that you, people of America, are unequal to the task of putting down this rebellion. I believe we are perfectly capable of fighting the thing through ourselves, and no thanks to the Englishman, Frenchman, or to the Ethiopian. [Immense applause.] In times of great excitement like the present, a simple prejudice may do an immense amount of evil. A greased cartridge produced the Sepoy rebellion, but notwithstanding all these prejudices that have been instilled into the minds of some of our boys, when our troops are worn out with fighting against superior forces, when outnumbered and cut to pieces, with every hope gone, and nothing but destruction staring them in the face, then I say, if white men should hear the sweet music of the rifle, even though in nigger hands, they would like it amazingly, and be wonderfully glad of it. Now, then, I have done with the nigger, and I am heartily glad of it—thoroughly glad of it, I assure you. [Laughter.] Now I have told you of three mistakes, and they are very serious ones, but I have yet another mistake to tell you of. We have an old tradition, a vanity, if you like to call it so, and that is that wherever our flag goes, there trade follows. We regard it as an inevitable and inseparable consequence. We thought that wherever our armies go, we might let traitors trade. Did it not occur to you that it is a very foolish thing to do, to open up the whole of this great frontier for these traitors to smuggle in stores and supplies to our bitterest enemies? Some may deny that it is so, but we know that for months and months they were suffering all through the South for want of every kind of clothing. Now, wherever we go we find that they have plenty. Where do they get their books from? [A voice, "From England."] No, Sir, they don't; they get them from Cincinnati, ["That's so,"] from St. Louis, from Cairo, from every place in the North, where they can get to to send down goods to the South. They don't care for the country, as long as they can make money. They pass on shore before our own soldiers, even, and commence to trade; they go into the interior and buy cotton. The planter asks what he will pay in; the merchant offers greenbacks, and Mr. Planter says, "No, Sir; they ain't good here; I must have gold;" and at this day there is more gold in the State of Tennessee than there is in the whole State of Ohio. To go on with this subject: the trader takes down piles of boots and shoes, and who buys them? Our soldiers? No; they are supplied by our own Government; and, let me say, they are better supplied than any other nation's soldiers under the sun. Who, then, are they bought by? Why, they are smuggled through our lines and sold to the traitors of the interior, and we consequently see Mr. Secessionist walking round with the best of boots and most respectable of clothes on. The blockade will have yet to be reëstablished, and more strictly than it ever was before. If I were commander I would stop everyone trading with these people, and if anyone dared to disobey my orders, I would have him instantly hung as a traitor to his country. If anyone told me that Cincinnati was not a loyal place, I should feel aggrieved: but I want to warn you that the test will soon come, and perhaps sooner than you imagine. The other day you trembled in your boots when you heard JOHN MORGAN was away off in Kentucky, and I want to ask you one thing: Is not it a strange thing that Cincinnati should be so frightfully scared because of JOHN MORGAN with about one thousand friends at his heels? I will tell you the reason why you were so scared. You never thought the war could be carried right up to your own city. You always thought the war was too far off to affect you in any way. You heard of big battles on the banks of the Tennessee, but it could not have affected you less had the war been in England or France. I am glad JOHN MORGAN came. I wish he had come right up to the southern bank of the Ohio, and shipped a few of his butternut scoundrels across to this city. No; you don't want JOHN MORGAN; and I fancy it will sound queer when it comes to be written down in history, to have our children read about the fright of Cincinnati over the Morgan raid into Kentucky; and I also think that when they come to read about it they will say to themselves, "What cowardly asses our fathers were!"

Now, the way for you to keep him away, is to fill up the ranks of the regiments already in the field, and form new ones, and so push on the work thoroughly. You have heard, and read, and thought a thousand times, that this glorious country is in danger. I wish my voice was as the voice of thunder, that I might tell the State of Ohio of the fearful danger by which our own fair land is menaced. I ask these gentlemen of the Press to speak for me through the columns of their papers, and show to all men the country's danger, and to say that there is only one thing on earth that can save it now, and that one thing is the will, and power, and energy of the people. Don't think I am not speaking to you. Don't fancy that I am addressing myself to the inhabitants of Dayton, or Hamilton, or Columbus. No, I mean what I say for you. Let us suppose for a moment that our Government was lost—God forbid that we should even suppose it—but even now this glorious institution is rocking to its very foundations. Let not history say that the Government was lost because the people would not stretch out their hands to save it. Let not posterity point jeeringly at us and say that we lacked the will and capacity to maintain the freedom that our fathers purchased for us at the cost of so much noble blood. What is life, position, wealth—what is everything else in comparison with one's country? If I lose everything else, if my country is left, I am contented. I feel as if I was insulting you to stand up and give you reasons why you should fight for your country; but I now put it to you as a sacred duty—a duty to yourselves, to your God, to your country and to your families. I wish I could make you feel as I feel. You would not stand such a cold, pulseless, inanimate being. If you did, you would think it sweet to die for your country. That is how I feel, and if any man thinks he lacks the courage to face the dangers of the battle-field, I tell him that it is impossible for any one to be a coward when in the midst of battle. The soldiers look in each other's faces, they notice the brightness of the eager eyes, the firmly-set teeth, and the glorious flag in front, and they care for nothing, know nothing, think of nothing, feel nothing but a maddening desire to meet the enemy in front. This is what makes us lose so much, as in their eagerness to get at them they forget all order and discipline.

If the country is lost, the people alone are responsible, and no one else. Don't fail, then, to support the Government; it is my last appeal to you, and if you come forward as you ought, then Uncle Sam will soon get well again, professional men will be able to return to their courts, mechanics to their workshops, preachers to their pulpits, and peace will once more reign in our glorious land. If ever a war was fought to obtain peace it is this one. It is not for conquest, it is not for aggrandizement, but it is for the one sole object of once more restoring to the land of our fathers the blessings of an abiding peace; and, with God's help, it will not be long before we shall once more find universal peace reigning throughout our country.

The General then concluded his remarks and sat down, but the immense enthusiasm with which the audience testified their approval showed that what he had said had told well on his listeners.

The following letter, addressed to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, was read by Mr. LYMAN HARDING, and was rapturously applauded:

LETTER FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
July 26, 1862.

EDITORS COMMERCIAL: My fellow-citizens will excuse a few words addressed to them through your columns, on

THE PRESENT NATIONAL CRISIS.

Southern conspirators and traitors arrogantly despised our friendship. We told them we would maintain, at all costs and hazards, the Constitutional rights of the South, holding them as sacred as our own. They cared naught for this, and adopted "Rule or ruin" for their motto.

They have driven us into this cruel war against a people whose interests and ours are common, and compelled us to fight our own brethren in defence of our laws and liberties.

For more than a year we have been engaged in this struggle, into which an arrogant and dictatorial slave oligarchy has driven a free, happy and peaceful people, fighting for the rights of all. With true bravery and invincible patience our citizen soldiers have stood on this ground to the present moment, against violators of the laws of war and humanity. Remaining true to their principles, they have said by words and actions to their fellow-citizens in the South: "We fight for common rights; if we win, you win; if the Government is maintained, you will dwell under its protecting shadow as freely as we." And there we stand, and thus we say.

But, if the Confederates prevail, farewell peace and safety to us—farewell freedom forever! Their principles and leaders are known to us. They cheated us, crying out no coercion, holding out false hopes and deceitful assurances of friendly regard, while, assassin-like, they were preparing to destroy our Government, and reduce us to anarchy or servitude. The past year's experience renders it certain that, if they triumph, blood and desolation, fire and sword, or arbitrary subjection to their will, await every man who has manhood enough to dislike their system of Slavery, tolerable only as a cruel necessity, but as a principle, hateful to God and man.

They will omit no means, honest or dishonest, to insure success. Misrepresenting, calumniating our motives, ridiculing our honest efforts to mitigate the horrors of war, and inflaming the passions of the populace by low epithets, are among the milder and more ordinary means resorted to by this pseudo-"chivalry," the meanest aristocracy that ever stood at the head of a civilized society.

They now force peaceful citizens of the United States into their ranks, on the grounds of an allegiance set up by themselves against that which they owe to a lawful and just Government. With the heel of military despotism on the necks of a prostrate people, they hunt them from their homes under a relentless conscription, and drive them before their cavalry, or force them to become outlaws or guerrillas.

They hold men who have served their time out, and if they cannot be coerced into remaining in the service, shoot them. If the poor fellows try to get away they hunt them with guerrilla bands of cavalry, and, in some instances, have used bloodhounds for that purpose.

Thus, by conscription and detention, they fill up their thinned ranks and keep up their forces. Such are the men and means against which we have to combat.

Under these circumstances, I do not hesitate to say that life and liberty depend upon the wisdom, vigor and promptitude of the action of the people of the loyal States. What they ought to do is, first, *to fill up promptly the old regiments to their maximum strength.* This is the only way to get experienced soldiers in time to answer the purpose. Men who go into these regiments will have hardy, experienced officers, who know how to care for and instruct them, and have much better prospects for comfort, health and honor than in regiments wholly new. Caution the people, for the sake of all they hold dear, not to disregard this recommendation.

The utmost promptness will barely suffice to put us beyond the reach of such disasters as have occurred elsewhere, and the nation's life or death lies in the issue.

2. *The greatest care should be taken, after this has been done, to give those who go into new regiments good officers.*

Those cowards and skulks, old grannies, fogies and good-for-nothings of every class and grade, who have left or been driven from the service, and are hanging around for promotion, should be carefully excluded from the service. Their name is legion, their excuses for leaving as various: sick wives, dying parents, and dead babies, must cover the face of the country, judging by the letters of such which come to headquarters.

Beware of them; the capture of a regiment, the loss of battle, or the country's disgrace by an incompetent or worthless officer, can hardly be atoned for by the appointing power.

3. Let the officers for the new regiments be taken from those tried, approved, and now in the field. This will give promotion to the meritorious now in the service.

4. Let the motto in every mouth and every mind be—

Do what you do well, but above all, do it quickly.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 2.

THE OHIO COMMITTEE.

The Ohio Committee, in behalf of Gov. TOD, who have been in conference with the Executive authorities relative to military protection in the most exposed quarters, to-day accomplished the object of their mission in the most satisfactory manner.

BELLE BOYD IN CUSTODY.

The notorious female rebel spy and mail-carrier, BELLE BOYD, was captured near Warrenton recently, and sent to this city yesterday in charge of a National officer. She is now in the old Capitol Prison. This woman is represented as a sister of Mrs. CHARLES J. FAULKNER, and for a long time past has been engaged in carrying the rebel mails to Richmond from points within our lines.

SOLDIERS RELEASED FROM PRISON.

The President to-day pardoned some ninety soldiers confined in the Penitentiary, under sentence of Court-Martial, for various offences, in compliance with a recent act of Congress. A few are unconditionally released, being unfit for military duty on account of ill health, but the others are required to go to their regiments, or name others in the service.

A BRIGADE FOR THE DEFENCE OF WASHINGTON.

Measures are being taken to organize a brigade for the defence of Washington from among the employes of the Departments. It is said that the thousands of clerks here can be enrolled for that purpose.

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

Under the recently-enacted law, authorizing an additional Assistant-Surgeon for each regiment, a number of Assistant-Surgeons were to-day duly mustered for those from Pennsylvania now in the field.

THE ORDERS RESPECTING ABSENTEES.

As the stringent orders respecting absent officers and privates will soon go into effect, many persons are now here, endeavoring to save their military friends from the effect of the annulment of their furloughs.

THE CASE OF COL. BOWIE.

Hon. THOMAS F. BOWIE has not been unconditionally discharged, but released on his parole.

SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

The sale of condemned horses, etc., at the Government corral on Tuesday and yesterday was largely attended. One hundred and thirty-five horses were sold at prices ranging from $1 to $56, 14 mules at from $2 to $70, and 43 colts from $7 to $10 each. The proceeds of the sale amounted to over $3,000, and the sale, considering the class of animals put up, is considered a very successful one.

FROM NASSAU, N. P.

Arrival of the Steamship British Queen—She is Boarded by the Santiago de Cuba—A Vessel Chased into Nassau Harbor.

The steamship *British Queen*, from Nassau on the 29th of July, arrived at this port last night. On Wednesday, the 23d of July, on her outward passage, the *British Queen* was boarded in lat. 27° 30′ N., long. 76° 30′ W., twenty-five miles north of the elbow of Abaco, by the United States steamship *Santiago de Cuba*. After due investigation, she was allowed to proceed.

She left in the harbor of Nassau the United States steamship *Adirondack*, coaling and repairing engines.

From the Bahama *Herald*, of the 25th, we clip the following item of news relating to the *Adirondack*:

"The steamer *Herald*, which arrived yesterday from Charleston with a cargo to H. ADDERLEY & Co., was chased, and came very nearly being captured, by the Federal cruiser *Adirondack*. Fortunately, however, daylight was in her favor, and she escaped. Some of the shells they fired into her, however, took effect, and she is slightly damaged by them.

The highest pitch of excitement was felt yesterday morning amongst our inhabitants, and all the places of look-out were crowded to excess whilst the American man-of-war was in chase of the steamer *Herald*; indeed, there appeared so much consternation in the faces of some, that we are inclined to think they were in fear our little island was going to be stormed and taken even by one vessel. Her Majesty's steamship *Greyhound* quickly steamed out to her, and soon, however, returned, followed by the United States vessel *Adirondack*, which lays very quietly ensconced outside of Hog Island, where we have been informed she has been, by His Excellency Gov. BAILEY, allowed to recoal, on condition, however, of her leaving these waters afterward. On coming to anchor she saluted first the United States Consul, then the town, which was responded to by a salute from the ordnance yard.

A salute was also fired this morning. The Commander, accompanied by the United States Consul, S. WHITING, Esq., called on his Excellency as soon as he came on shore."

From the *Herald* of the 23d we take the following:

"The *Spirit of the Wind*, from London, reports that when about thirty miles from this port, she was in company with a steamer bound here from Savannah, with a cargo of cotton, which was chased and fired into by a Federal cruiser, who finally succeeded in capturing her, and bearing her away a prize. Her name is unknown, and she hoisted no flag."

The nature of the weather at Nassau must be very fervent, judging from the following item:

"We have had a succession of fearfully warm weather the past week or two, the hottest, closest and most insupportable we have experienced for a great while. The mercury has stood at a very high figure, and hardly a breath of air has been stirring, the heat of the sun scorching up all who venture out during the day time, and causing a free flow of perspiration, without the aid of medicine."

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the French Bark Harriet Ralli, Captured in the Mississippi.

The French bark *Harriet Ralli*, in charge of Capt. CONANT, of the Massachusetts Thirty-first Regiment, from New-Orleans, 24 days, arrived yesterday morning.

The *Harriet Ralli* was taken in the Mississippi by our forces, after their occupation of New-Orleans. She has a valuable cargo, consisting of wines, and brandies, valued at nearly $150,000.

There is some doubt of her coming legally under the head of prize vessels. When taken, she had no clearance papers from Martinique, whence she reported she sailed, but neither was there any evidence of an intention to run the blockade. Her case will be rigidly investigated by the Prize Commissioners. She is a large, fine-looking bark, and belongs in Marseilles.

She brings as passengers 33 sick soldiers from the various regiments stationed at New-Orleans. Died on the passage, GEORGE H. WILCOX, of the Twelfth Connecticut Regiment; THOMAS MANNING, of the Thirty-first Massachusetts.

The following are the names of her passengers, all of whom belong to the Thirty-first Massachusetts Regiment:

F. W. Newland, Co. C; M. Demfey, Co. K; W. Guiner, Co. K; J. A. Pierce, Co. B; Corporal W. J. Lewis, Co. A; M. Hanley, Co. K; K. C. Sally, Co. D; W. W. Thomas, Co. B; P. P. Gilmore, Co. I; L. A. Simons, Co. B; C. F. Sprague, Co. B; H. B. Rich, Co. B; W. J. Nye, Co. B; W. Cutter, Co. E; P. Gantland, Co. E; M. L. Nile, Co. E; W. D. Wheeler, Co. H; N. C. Tufts, Co. H; S. Whipple, Co. A; E. Russell, Co. A; C. E. Quin, Co. A; W. Winters, Co. E; J. Nickerson, Co. K; A. H. Woodarth, Co. D; G. Sullivan, Co. B; W. Conway, Co. E; H. M. Robbins, Co. D; H. Wilcox, Co. D; W. J. Andrew, Co. I; E. Nye, Co. G.

Rebel Scouts in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 2.

Advices from Scottsville say that a large number of rebel scouts were in that vicinity.

Cruise of the U. S. Steamer Mercedita.

This fine steamer arrived at this port, yesterday, having left Key West on the 28th July. She went in commission Dec. 5, 1861, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and after eight months' active service returns for some slight repairs, which could not be made at Key West. She has been three months on blockading duty, and four months in very active cruising, during which time her crew have attained a very high proficiency of drill with small arms, battery, and other exercises.

For some time she was stationed off Pass à l'Outre, in company with the gunboat *Winona*, where, by increasing activity, she prevented any of the numerous fleet of steamers at New-Orleans from leaving with their valuable cargoes by that Pass. Observations were made almost daily in tugboats from New-Orleans of the chances of escape through this Pass. One attempt was made to run three vessels out, but they were forced to run ashore, and were destroyed by burning. At this Pass she was joined by the steamer *Brooklyn*, and they succeeded in capturing the valuable steamer *Magnolia*.

At the time of the formation of the two Gulf squadrons, this vessel was attached to the Eastern Division, and ordered to Apalachicola.

The particulars of the capture of that place, together with seven vessels, (three of which were burned,) by this vessel and the gunboat *Sagamore*, have been made public. This event placed in our possession one of the most important points in Florida.

Proceeding to Key West, she was assigned a cruising ground off Abacoa, where in four months she captured three vessels, of an aggregate value of $1,500,000, among them the notorious *Bermuda*, and earned for herself the title of "The Terror of the Gulf."

The health of the officers and crew has been good. Her repairs will probably be completed in two or three weeks, when it is presumed she will rejoin the Gulf Squadron.

On the passage from Key West she spoke the following vessels: July 28, steamer *Parkersburg*, from New-Orleans, bound into Key West; same day, lat. 24° 29′, lon. 80° 56′, steamer *Suwannee*, from Philadelphia for New-Orleans; same day, Sombrero bearing north 15 miles, Guatemalian schooner *Emilios de Ysabel*, from Truxillo for New-York, 15 days out.

List of Officers.—Henry S. Stellwagen, Commander; Trevett Abbott, Lieutenant and Ex. Officer; Charles B. Weilder, Chas. H. Baldwin, F. J. Gower and John Dwyer, Acting Masters; C. H. Mason, Acting Assistant Surgeon; T. C. Stellwagen, Acting Assistant Paymaster; Alex. Doig, Senior Engineer; S. Rochfeller, J. A. Munger and E. Martin, Acting Third Assistant Engineers; G. F. Randall, Captain's Clerk; G. A. Steins and E. Rogers, Acting Master's Mates; Augustus Perrot, Paymaster's Clerk; G. Bearse, Hospital Steward.

July 18, in New-Providence Channel, spoke British brig *Brisk*, of St. John, N. B., from Havana for Nassau. Her Captain died on the 16th, and his son on the 17th July, of yellow fever.

Aug. 1, at 10 P. M., twelve miles southeast of the Highlands, made a vessel ahead, stopped the engines and altered the steamer's course, but the schooner kept down across our bows and came in contact. She proved to be the British schooner *Ellen*, of and for Nassau, hence. She was cut down to the water's edge, and soon filled. Took from her Capt. PETTES and crew, and brought them to the City.

A Tribute to the Late James Monroe, Colonel of the Twenty-second New York.

CAMP ASPINWALL, HARPER'S FERRY, VA.,
HEADQUARTERS, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT N.Y.S.M.,
Thursday, July 21, 1862.

Col. JAMES MONROE of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., died here this morning, at 6 o'clock, quite suddenly. His health, usually excellent, was arrested by disease at Camp Monroe, Baltimore, soon after the arrival of his regiment at that city. For a time his recovery seemed doubtful, but he was enabled to join us here, on the 11th of July. His pale face, however, denoted a precarious bodily condition, and, though present at several of our drills, he was unable to take command of the regiment. Since then he has been alternately in camp and confined to the house until three or four days since, when his symptoms became somewhat alarming, and his disease was to-day consumated in his decease.

There have been downcast faces and solemn words in camp all day, for God has taken from us one whom we all have learned to love, and in whom our confidence was at once enthusiastic and profound. All through his illness we have longed, even when the ground for hope was feeble, for his recovery, and his return to us three weeks ago was welcomed with outbursts of gladness. The air rang with our exultant shouts as he entered our lines, and everywhere joy lightened the countenances of officers and men. A new spirit of determination and cheerfulness was infused into us, as day after day our good and, as we judged, convalescent Colonel showed himself in company in the streets and on our parade-ground; and we little dreamed, that amid suffering and care, his body was wasting and his spirit preparing so rapidly for its flight. His chief anxiety was ever for the honorable success of this regiment, of which he has been a most able commander and a most winning friend. How many, many words of cheer he has spoken to us during our trying experience—how many times has he made us feel a righteous pride and confidence, when else we had labored on in distressing uncertainty of our ability and our worth! Alas, that those lips have become silent. Alas, that the gentle, yet powerful influence of his great and experienced mind has been thus irretrievably withdrawn from us.

Others will write his biography; others will celebrate his just praises; but we cannot repress our heartfelt tribute of affection and esteem. Our family has lost its father—our regiment has lost its guiding spirit. We mourn, and know not how we may be comforted. Our hearts are saddened, and we see no silver lining to the heavy blackness of the cloud which overshadows us. One of the last wishes of Col. MONROE was entertained by every one of us—that he might at least be spared to ride before us when our regiment returned to New-York. Dire Providence, indeed, is that which has brought denial to our fondest desire.

Constantly the leaders of our brave hosts are falling in battle. Death aims, nearly every day, a successful shot at the heart of some brave and gallant Colonel, a General, or commanding officer. The country is brought to mourn over these beloved champions for a nation's integrity, laid low by the bullet or the bursting shell. But the sorrow is more intense, and the grief more harrowing, when quick illness snatches a hero from his patient performance of duty.

Dearest Colonel, we speak a tender, tearful farewell. Thy merits are not unknown. Mexico is witness to thy gallant deeds. Hoary-headed Generals have testified to thine excellence. Many who have loved thee will remember thee long, but nowhere will thy memory be fresher or more fragrant than in the hearts of the members of this bereaved regiment.

A. A. P.

Affairs at Fort Pulaski.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT PULASKI, Monday, July 28, 1862.

This fort is at present garrisoned by the Forty-eighth New-York Regiment, which occupy the casemates as quarters, and which they find comparatively cool during the hot weather. The thermometer, judging from reports, does not average much higher than in New-York, and with the cooling influence of the ocean breezes, we probably suffer less than you do in the streets of Gotham. We have, however, plenty of work to do, having the whole of the blockading and much of the guard duty to perform, in protecting the entrance to the river and town. The health of the regiment is generally good, and a feeling of soldierly attachment exists between officers and men, which greatly lightens the duties and drudgery of garrison life. This regiment is now in a good condition of discipline and drill, and stand, I am proud to say, number one in the estimation of the commanding officers.

A very pleasant episode occurred to-day, in the shape of a sword presentation to Lieut. ALBERT F. MILLER, of Company K. The presentation was made in the quarters of Lieut. BLANDIN, of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, and was the gift of the Company, as a testimonial to his unswerving conduct as a soldier, as well as his gentlemanly conduct in his intercourse with them, during a long acquaintance in the field and in camp.

Lieut. MILLER responded in a happy vein, and promised the donors that it should be always drawn in his country's cause, wherever he might be called to act, and never be sheathed in dishonor. The sword was a very handsome one, from MILLER & Co.'s establishment, Maiden-lane.

S.

The New Stamp Currency.

From the Washington Republican, July 31.

The designs for the postage stamps to be used as currency were adopted yesterday, and are now in the hands of the engraver. They are to be of four denominations, viz.; five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents. All will be printed on bank-note paper, and the fives and tens will be two and five-eighths inches, and the twenty-fives and fifties, three inches in length; and all are one and three-quarters inches wide.

The fives and twenty-fives will be of brown, the tens and fifties green.

On the upper corners of the faces will be the denomination in white figures on a dark ground.

The fives will have in the centre the five cent postage stamp, with a "5" in geometrical lathework on each side. The tens will have a ten cent stamp, with "10" on each side.

The twenty-fives will have five 5 cent stamps, partly overlapping from left to right; and the fifties, five 10-cent stamps, similarly disposed.

Over the designs as above described will be the words, "Postage stamps furnished by the Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries of the United States;" and under them, "Receivable for postage stamps at any post-office." In the middle of the lower part of the notes will be "U. S.," in large letters.

Large figures (in lathe work) denoting the denomination will be in the centre of the back of each "stamp" or "note," surrounded by the words, "Exchangeable for United States notes by any Assistant Treasurer or designated United States Depositary, in sums not less than $5. Receivable in payment of all dues to the United States less than $5. Act approved July 17, 1862."

The notes will be executed in the highest style of the art, and every possible precaution will be taken to prevent counterfeiting.

Popular Underestimate of the Crisis.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There has been and there is still a vital error in estimating what is necessary to conquer the rebellion.

Hitherto we have arranged to meet only the means which the rebels appeared to be using, and not those which they have available and under their control; this course must surely lead them on to the use of their whole power, and until then we must be continually finding the disappointments which are as certainly consequent on this our under-estimation.

The facts necessary for us to look boldly at and to meet are:

First—That from Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri they have much aid in men and information, while the Union feeling South is so fettered as to be of little service to us.

Second—That in the remaining Slave States they have, by the census, 1,166,000 men between 18 and 45 years of age, and, with their military organization, they can and will force them all, and many thousands who are over and under those ages, into the ranks, excepting the few who may be temporarily protected by the immediate presence of our forces, as fast as they require them or can arm them; and supposing they can arm them, we should now calculate their available force of men at about a million. They occupy a central position, and we the circumference, and have, therefore, many detached parts of our forces far from each other. They can, at any time they think it advisable, if they have arms, throw a superior force on any point now occupied by our troops around the Southern coast, and drive them off with the loss of whatever could not be removed to the shipping. It is necessary, therefore, that we should have a much larger army than they.

Third—When they find that they cannot oppose us in large bodies, they will divide into smaller ones, each requiring larger corps to check them, and by uniting now here and now there, selecting our weak points for attack, and retreating and dividing before stronger bodies, they will make it impossible for us to conquer them and wear out our energy—unless and until we take away the support from under them, their food, which they now draw from their whole territory, having millions of extra laborers, who raise them supplies, while their whole white population are free to fight. They have now another crop for another year's supply of provisions. We cannot keep all the conquered territory occupied; and as fast as we leave one place to occupy another, its laborers will furnish provisions for the rebels. To prevent this, fertile districts South should be selected and guarded with a sufficient military power until the war is ended, and we should remove to those places all the Southern laborers as fast as we can take them, whether belonging to rebels or to Union men, (for all are available to the rebels,) keeping an accurate account of the ownership of them, and thus depriving the traitors of their sustenance, they must yield; at the same time, the laborers or slaves, for such they will still be for the present, will be providing food for themselves and for our army. After the war, they can be returned to their original homes as apprentices, to be freed under a system of gradual emancipation, with a fair allowance for any damage to owners who may not have been convicted of having been traitors.

Any other plan of operations as regards States *where it is evident that the great majority of the fighting population are disloyal*, will only lengthen the struggle interminably, or require a permanent military occupation by many bodies of troops, amounting, in the aggregate, to more than a million, holding them as conquered until the majority of the fighting population shall be disposed to use their force in favor of loyalty, and this is not at all likely to occur until they are obliged to raise food for themselves. Take away their subsistence and their armies must necessarily dissolve. Leave them the full supply they now have, and the most we can do will be to scatter them into smaller and more formidable bodies, which we may chase from place to place, but whose concentration and successful attacks here and there we cannot guard against.

Many persons are opposed to any system of emancipation, however gradual. They should reflect that those States which adopt it will soon learn to look upon the Free States with fraternal feelings, whilst those States which do not will always hate "the hated Yankees," as they term all the Free State.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 26, 1862. H. M. S.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 1—*In steamship New-York, for Bremen, &c.*—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Oelrichs, four children and two servants, Miss McRa, Miss Julia McRa, Dom. Altrocchi, lady, four children and servant, Mrs. M. Hemminway, Mrs. Jeanette Maynz, Charles G. Richter, J. W. Hull, Mrs. A. Porter, Capt. Theodore Hayden, S. A. Emery, C. Poppelé, all from New-York; John Stellmann, lady, six children and servant, J. F. Alberti, lady, three children and servant, all from Baltimore; H. Bogel, lady and daughter, Baton Rouge, La.; Consul W. Mayer, Wm. Müller, both from Havana; Mrs. L. Blanchin, six children and servant, New-Orleans; Mr. S Furth, Miss Charlotta Fürth, San Francisco; J. W. Kirchhoff, lady, five children and servant, New-Orleans; Fr. Witthauer and lady, Dr. B E. Williams and lady, all from Cincinnati; Wm. G. Wall, son and two daughters, M. B. Riddle, Miss Ida Shedler, Miss F. Rooney, Carl Schaus, Miss Elise Barry, Mr. Louis Aull, lady and child, Miss Anna Siringer, Theo. Abt, F. Buhmann, C. Brison, A. Barres, G. A. Sintenis, Vincent Harter and lady, New-York; John A. Custer, Philadelphia; Charles Erich, M. Glassick, Oswald Klingseisen, E. Sheffer and son, C. Shuster and lady, Louisville; Louis Magratts, Franz Kuhr, H. Levy, San Francisco; Emil Moenninghoff, Chicago; Elias Spear, Yalesburgh, Ill.; Peter J. Dierckx, St. Louis; Charles M. Chase, New-York; Barbara Ruh and two children, Philadelphia; Frd. Brandner and daughter, H. Schäfer, Mrs. M. Schumann, Washington, D. C.; Miss Mary Kron, Miss Elizabeth Linden, New-York, and 98 in the steerage—total, 215.

In steamship Marion, for New-Orleans and Key West—J. M. Rand, E. P. Dwight, Miss C. Unger, Edmond Ranson, Charles Fleisen H. Nimon, N. R. Todd, N. P. Harness, E. R. Edenborn, W. R. Randolph, Mr. Perkins, James Ryback, A. Seissel, Mrs. F. Wagner, Frank Marguand, E. Maitland, Jules Sazerac, Meyer Phmeas, G. F. Weiss, D. McCormick, U. S. A.; D. Munch.

Passengers Arrived.

In the steamship British Queen, from Nassau, N. P.—Mrs. Carroll and infant, Mrs. Kerr and child, Mrs. M. J. Musgrove, Messrs. G. Campbell, M. Flaig, J. H. Baldwin, C. Rider, G. Sawyer, T. J. Waters, F. Carlton, R. McConnell, R. Isaac, A. Chrisholm, Dr. Lewis, R. N., and 33 seamen on deck.

In ship Metropolis, from New-Orleans—Daniel Levi and family, Mrs. Ann Neumann and child, Miss H. Bogert, L. H. Moores.

In bark Henry Hill, from New-Orleans.—C. F. Lent and family, A. Franke and family, M. D. Strout, Sampson Master, Osterman and lady, Mrs. D. Williams, Mrs. F. Fusman and child, Mrs. Guillot and child, Miss Hannah, Mr. Macitt.

In schr. Elliott, from Minatitlan—W. W. Ready, W. W. Camfield, L. Gyon, W. McCullom.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 58 | Sun sets.... 7 14 | Moon sets....11 18
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12 35 | Gov. Island. 1 24 | Hell Gate.... 2 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 2.

Cleared.

Steamship Marion, Phillips, New-Orleans, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships Napier, Marshall, Liverpool, R. S. Taylor; Santiago, Hamson, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron; John Knox, Hodgden, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn; Honyon, Reed, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons; Flora Southard, Woodruff, Bristol, Southard, Smyth & Hussey D. H. Walzen, (Brem.,) Baetzen, London, Chas. Luling.

Barks Advance, (Br.,) Cain, Dublin, Boyd & Hincken; Palermo, Ingham, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt; Charlotte Stringer, (Norw.,) Salveson, Queenstown, Holmboe & Co.

Brigs Sabina, Argimon, Barcelona, M. Echevarra & Co.; Palion, (Br.,) Laidlow, Queenstown, J. Jackson; Ada Green, St. Pierre, Martinique, D. R. De Wolf; Contest, Dakin, Gloucester, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Sea Bird, Hamilton, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; S. W. Sardiman, Mark, Elizabethport, F. Talbot & Co.

Schooners Alpine, Bray, Boston, master; Mary Price, Blizzard, Wilmington, F. L. Kneeland; Windward, Partridge, Boston, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Myrtle, Young, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett; S. G. Ferris, Beveridge, Fortress Monroe, J. W. McKee; Susan Scranton, Evarts, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett; Nonpareil, (Br.,) Coffill, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; B. & H. Cleave, (Br.,) Bethel, Matanzas, J. Eneas; Florence Nightingale, (Br.,) Johnson, Matamoras, Ogden & Lacone; Edwin Kidder, Warham, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick; Lecadin, Small, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; J. B. King, (Br.,) Caffill, St. John, N. B., D. R. DeWolf; Georgianna, (Br.,) Hayes, Aux Cayes, Brett, Son & Co.; Joseph Grice, (Br.,) Jackson, Port-au-Prince, Robt. Murray, Jr.; J. A. Bayley, Thompson, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton.

Sloops Franklin, Avery, Norwich, C. B. Harvey; Aurora, Williams, Norwich, H. S. Rackett; Franklin, Tice, Camden, N. J., J. W. McKee; Ocean, Rhodes, Providence, L. Kenny; Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Mercedita, Henry S. Stellwagen, Commander, Key West July 28.

Steamship British Queen, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Nassau, N. P., July with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. On Wednesday, July 23, at 3:30 P. M., lat. 27 30 N., lon. 76 30 W., a U. S. steamer fired a gun for us to bring to; sent a boat on board demanding where we were from and where bound to; at 3:45 P. M. the boat left.

Steamer Cygnet, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer George C. Collins, Thrasher, Hartford, Conn., with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer H. Burden, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Artisan, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

French gunboat Renendin, Commander De Canmal, Charleston, S. C., via Port Royal, S. C., 3 ds.

U. S. storeship Courier, W. K. Cressy, Acting-Master, Commanding, Port Royal July 23.

Ship Metropolis, Cole, New-Orleans 16 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Richardson.

Bark Justice Story, (of Boston,) Jones, New-Orleans July 12, with sugar to Southard, Wright & Hussey. July 13, while towing down the Mississippi, was struck by a tornado, and was obliged to cast off from the tow; had to cut away the mizzenmast to clear on of the vessels. July 27, lat. 29, lon. 79, spoke brig C. F. O'Brien, from Pensacola for New-York.

Bark St. Mary's, (of Boston,) Pendleton, New-Orleans 23 ds., with sugar, &c., to master. July 31, off Bernegat, saw a vessel of about 300 tons on her beam ends, with both masts gone. (Probably the schr. Emeline, before reported.)

Bark Harriet Ralli, (Fr.,) in charge of Capt. Conant, of the Thirty-first Massachusetts Regiment, New-Orleans 24 ds.

Bark Andes, (of Harpswell,) Shepherd, Salinas, P. R., July 17, with sugar to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Henry Hill, Morrell, New-Orleans 14 ds., with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Pleiades, Yates, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark R. G. W. Dodge, (of Blue Hill,) Jarvis, Trinidad, Cuba, 19 ds., with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Bark Union, (of Boston,) Tripp, Zara July 9, with sugar to B. F. Small.

Brig G. F. Geery, Webster, Liverpool 34 ds., with coal to J. & T. A. R. Webster. July 30, on Georges Shoals, spoke a Rostock brig, from Liverpool for New-York.

Brig Rush, Babbidge, Havana July 19, with sugar to P. N. Spofford. Is at anchor in the Lower Quarantine.

Brig Mary, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) McKellar, Aux Cayes 15 ds., with logwood to Kunhardt & Co.

Brig Sarah Peters, Higgins, Port Royal 7 ds., in ballast to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Champion, (Br., of Pictou,) McKay, Sugua July 18 with sugar to master.

Brig Exemplar, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Perry, Grand Turk July 18, with salt to Sturges & Co.

Brig John Jewett, Mount, New-Orleans 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. & N. Smith & Co.

Brig Cosmos, (of Machias,) Long, Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, 13 ds., with sugar to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig R. A. Fisher, Shackford July 10, and the River 13, with hides, &c., to Burdett & Everett.

Brig Proteus, Ginn, Matanzas 13 ds., with molasses to Jas. E. Ward.

Schr. E. C. Howard, Nickerson, New-Orleans 14 ds., with sugar to C. Nickerson.

Schr. Elliott, Duncan, Minatitlan 20 ds., with cotton to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. Indus, (of Vienna,) Stockel, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. G. B. Perry, Edwards, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. Gen. Taylor, Jones, Norfolk, Va., with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. M. E. Pierce, Chase, Newburgh, timber, for Boston.

Schr. Caroline, Hall, Rondout, with cement, for Salem.

Schr. Flying Cloud, White, Rondout, coal for Boston.

Schr. Alpine, Bray, Rondout, coal, for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Below.

Ship Conquest, London June 18.
Brig William & Mary, from Zaza, Cuba.
Brig Fancheon, (Br.,) from Newcastle 70 ds.
Also, 1 bark and 2 brigs, unknown.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Washington, (Br.,) Liverpool; New-York, (Brem.,) for Bremen; Marion, for New-Orleans. U. S. steam transports Thomas Swann and Delaware, for Harrison's Landing, Va.; W. P. Clyde, for Fortress Monroe.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. schr. Ellen, Pettes, hence 31st ult., of and for Nassau, was in contact on night of 1st inst., 12 miles S. E. of the Highlands, with U. S. steamer Mercedita, when she filled and sunk. The Captain and crew returned to the City in the steamer.

HOLME'S HOLE, Aug. 1.—The schr. Joseph, of and from Boston, Capt. Cobb, for Barbados, with an assorted cargo, arrived here July 29, leaking 300 strokes per hour; will go on the Railway for repairs. Her cargo is not damaged. (By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Para—U. S. schr., from New-Orleans for Hampton Roads, July 24, off Sombrero, bearing N. 10 miles.

J. W. Spencer—brig, from Teneriffe for St. Jago, July 19, off Cumberland Harbor.

Foreign Ports.

At Bahama, July 14, arr., schr. Evelina, Higgs, from New-York; cld., schr. A. Crandale, Brown, for New-York. 6th, arr., schr. J. J. Finlayson, Stuart, from New-York; brig Wild Pidgeon, Johnson, do.; schr. Argyle, Davis, from Port Royal; cld., brig Atlantic, Stubbs, for New-York; schrs. Maggie Fulton, McRae, Baltimore; Emma, Gaskin, do.; Blanche, Dunlop, New-York. 19th, arr., schr., George H. Eneas, Kelly, from Philadelphia; cld., schrs. Mary Harris, Johnson, for New-York; Alice, Hampton, do.; John J. Finlayson, Stuart, do.; Marnet, Pierce, Key West; Josephine Rosa, Carver, Beaufort, N. C.; sloop Lizzie, Green, Baltimore.

At Cumberland Harbor, July 20, bark J. Wright, Jr., for New-York, ldg.; brig J. C. Coale, for do., next day; schr. Maria, Hall, for do., in two ds.

At Grand Turk, July 18, brig Beaver, for Banger, next day.

At Zaza, July 9, barks Laura Russ, for New-York, in 10 ds.; J. E. Ward, do., do.

At Minatitlan, July 12, bark Nazarene, for London, ldg.; brig Elizabeth, for New-York, in 20 ds.

At Para, July 10, schr. Kasbee, for New-York, 10 ds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS relieved within one hour after a dose of six or eight

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BERGEN POINT HOME—SITUATED AT Bergen Point, N. J., near Newark Bay, about ten minutes' walk from steamboat landing, is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. The location is splendid; the rooms are large and airy; good fishing, boating and bathing, thirty minutes' sail from the City, or about one hour's drive from Jersey City. Steamboat *Thomas P. Way* leaves foot of Dey-st., at 10½ A. M.; 4½ P. M.; Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:20, 11:20 A. M.; 3:30 P. M. A carriage will be at the landing to meet the 4½, 6 P. M. and 10½ boat from New York. Price $5 per week. For further particulars inquire at No. 62 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.